TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 59 DECEMBER 1, 1940 NO. 7

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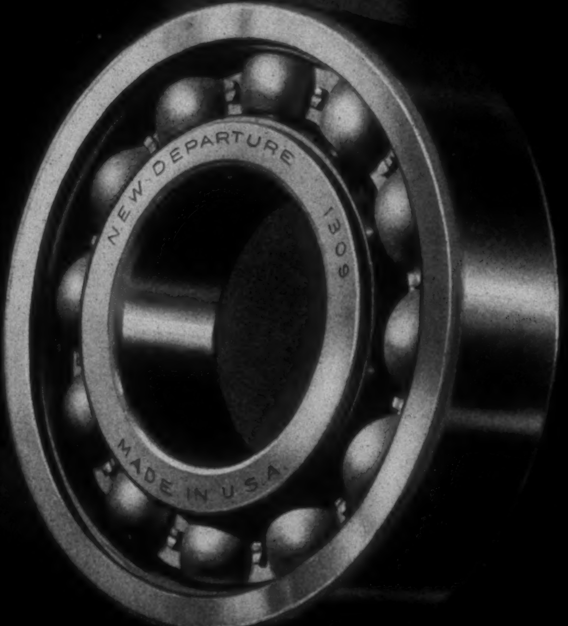

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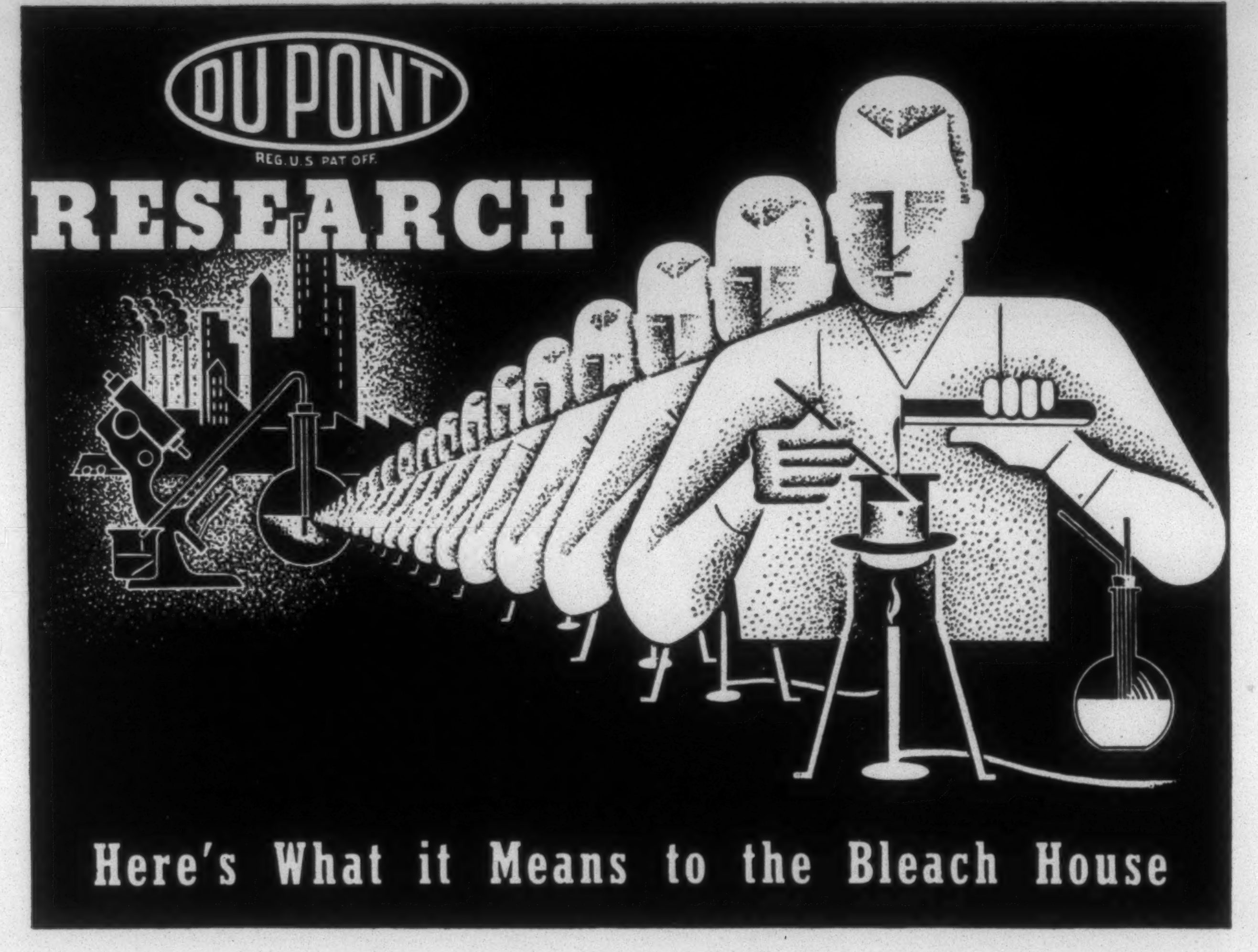

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Guest Editorial

THE cotton textile industry has always played an important part in National Defense. It will not fail the Country in the present emergency.

The American people are now united as never before in a singleness of purpose to go forward with a program of National Defense which will make us safe from successful attack from any source or any conceivable combination of sources that might be hurled against us. This is going to require from us as business men sacrifices beyond any we have ever been called upon to make in our time.

Normally, in a free enterprise system, a reasonable profit is the most impelling motive in the conduct of our business. In the few years which lie immediately ahead, profits will necessarily become secondary and National security first. Let us at once realize this because those of us who may still feel that we are going along in our business and individual life in the next few years as we have in the past two decades, are doomed to disappointment.

Unless all signs fail, the next few years are going to test the endurance of every man living in a free country. We should not for a moment lose sight of the fact that of all the great democracies, only our Country remains free from active conflict and even here the shadows are beginning to fall. Our only hope of keeping free from conflict lies in the success with which we attend to our first and paramount duty of National Defense.

Washington reports indicate that a new Defense Program requiring further industrial expansion will begin to evolve shortly after Congress resumes active sessions. In a word, the dominating factor continues and will continue to be the Defense Program which, after all, is basically a production program.

Let me again say, the cotton textile industry has never failed the Country in any emergency. Recently I have heard some express the fear that many in the textile industry are not co-operating in the Defense Program. I am sure this feeling is not well-founded. It is apparently due to the fact that many mills do not yet realize that there is an opportunity for them to assist the Government in its Defense Program. Evidently, they are not informed as to the trouble the Government is having in covering its vastly increased needs for certain textile items.

I therefore urge upon all textile manufacturers that they immediately familiarize themselves with the more important Government requirements in the field of textiles with the view of adapting all or a part of their production to these needs as far as practicable. Full information can be had through the Cotton-Textile Institute, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association or directly from the Cotton Textile Committee in Washington which is working closely with the National Defense Commission in all matters pertaining to textiles as they relate to National Defense.

Finally, let me repeat: There is no disagreement among us about the defense of America. We stand united behind the Defense Program. National unity, which is essential to National security, must be placed above all personal considerations. I am confident the Defense program will be a tremendous success if only we can have, as we must have, efficient and harmonious co-operation between Government and Industry and Labor.

B. B. Gossett
President of the Gossett Mills
and Past President American Cotton
Manufacturers Association

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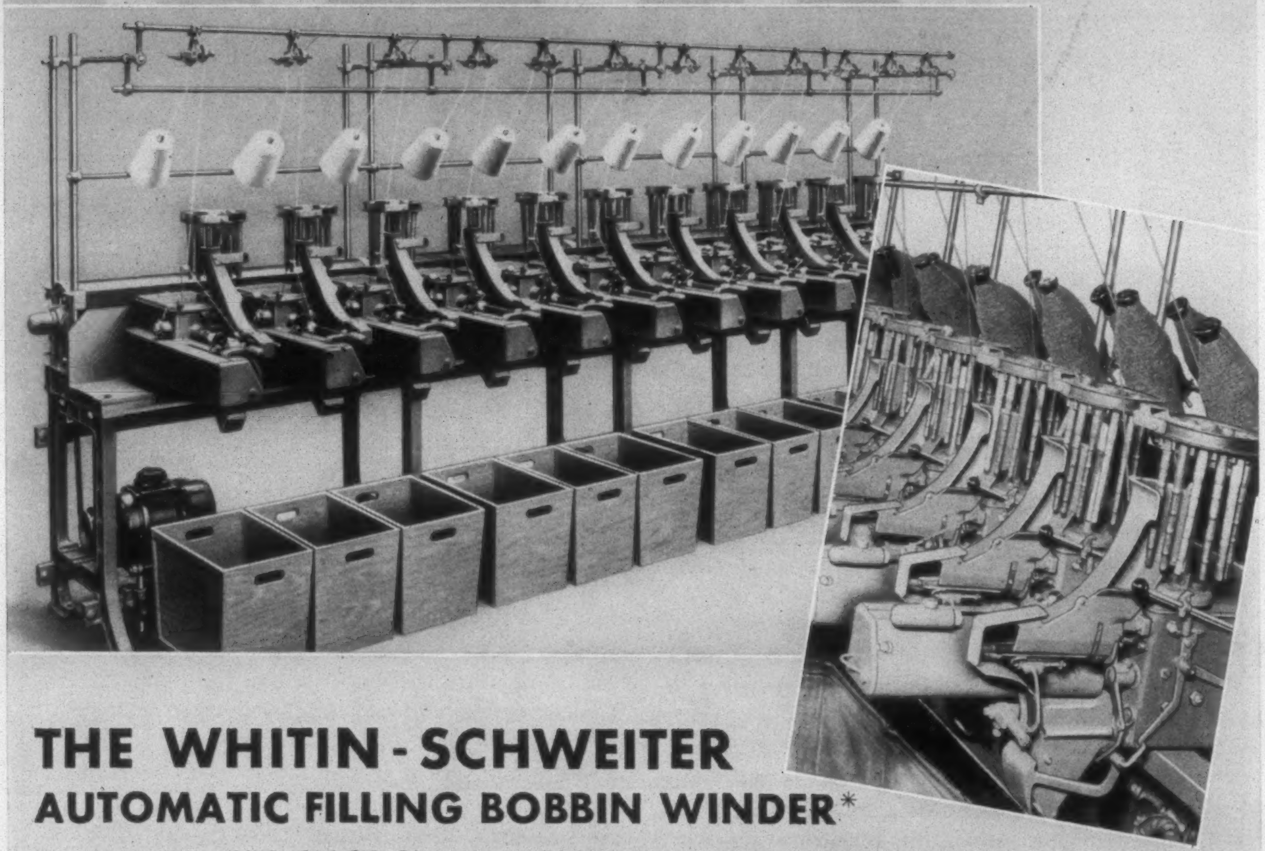

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Vol. 59 December 1, 1940 No. 7

A Few Remarks about Cotton Goods Distribution from a Convertor

By Howard Veit, M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.

Mr. Veit pulled no punches in his talk at the recent annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute. He says, "Don't blame the buyer when prices go down—blame yourselves. He might make you offers—but some one of you guys makes the price." Also "Instead of creating a legitimate demand by whetting the appetite of the consumer, you seemingly know only one method—some accident, some lucky break, that will create a bull market for you, that will sell your products automatically and bring profits to your mills to which you are not entitled, and which you always give back in the subsequent debacle."

THE converter, your distributor, has been hopefully waiting these many years for the realization to awaken itself in your minds that there is a community of interest between you and him. From this point on let me say we are allies, for we have the same objective—the betterment of the textile industry.

The foundation of all big business is the science and the romance of distribution, and it is the almost total lack of knowledge of this science, as well as the lack of romance in your souls, that is the chief cause of such troubles as the industry may have.

I hope to arouse a little of that romance even though I run the risk of dividing or even losing your attention when I begin to romance. Acquiring a knowledge of distribution is like acquiring a college education in any science except that it is an education which must be learned the hard way—in the school of practical experience, and it requires many years of hard work and study.

I have been told, and, of course, I don't always believe everything I hear or even everything I see, that the industry is sick. (That, of course, was told to me before the start of the present bull market.) Yet amongst us there are some who are not too sick—for, and I believe that I am not mis-stating facts, there are some manufacturers of greige goods, some commission houses, a few finishers and converters who have always made a profit in their operations. Let us credit that to good management and admit the fact that we have amongst us some men who are students of the science of distribution, who do have romance in their souls.

We, and hereafter we mean the mill man, commission house, finisher and converter, are engaged in a basic industry—the production of a human necessity. *We are in a merchandising business.* Our profits, and providing that we know our business, we are justly entitled to earn a modest profit on our turnover and on our invested capital, must be a result of proper operation—an operating, not a speculative profit. Earned profits are usually kept. Gambling profits are always succeeded by larger speculative losses.

It is peculiarly true that when a major part of an industry is unable to earn a profit, every co-related part of the industry finds itself in the same position. Buyers of greige goods would be better off, by far, in their own ability to make a profit, if their sources of supply were making a profit on their sales. No sound business man tries to profit by creating a loss for another. He much prefers to see his source of supply earn a legitimate income. He recognizes the value and the needs of a proper source of supply as being essential to his own well being.

Should Not Publish Prices

Our troubles date back only eleven years, for prior to 1929—industry wide—we were money makers. Lo and behold! When I look back of 1929, I don't seem to see an open price association—yet the boys all made money. In these good old days, when men were men, there was such a thing as trading and traders in the business. There was some romance to buying. Being a good trader was an asset. Our forefathers made money because they were able traders, but us—hell no—we got lazy mentally and physically. It is so much easier to sell by looking at an open price sheet and do what the other guy did five minutes ago, so we suffer—for when things are a little quiet, and some poor bird, who piled up inventory injudiciously, needs a little fast money—can he bury a sale a little off the market price—oh no—on the sheet she goes, and then we have a new low which we announce with a blast of trumpets—as if prices wouldn't go down fast enough to suit us without the fanfare. (When a market is advancing I'm not worried that you boys won't know it fast enough.)

Does that make business good? No! Bad. Human nature never changes. Buying stops on a declining market. It resumes when a market gets firm, when it can't be broken down any more. Don't blame the buyer when prices go down—blame yourselves. He might make you offers—but some one of *you* guys makes the price.

It is hard for me to believe that in a legitimate merchandising field, the publicity given to every sale is sound merchandising. I can see the soundness of such procedure in the selling of securities on the Stock Exchange where the basic principles of the business is gambling, where one can buy at 10 o'clock and unload at a moment's notice any time thereafter at will, but in a merchandising business, romance is basically the ability of the individual to trade. Of great necessity to the industry is a constant flow of business. The present set-up penalizes that individuality which is a part of the able trader and which in the normal course of events in any industry allows the more able to profit to a greater degree than the less able.

There is an inflexible law known as supply and demand. It is as simple as A-B-C. From your operations one would believe that you never heard of it. Obeying its precepts would mean that you would create a demand for your products before you created a supply.

Instead of creating a legitimate demand by whetting the appetite of the consumer, you seemingly know only one method—some accident, some lucky break, that will create a bull market for you, that will sell your products automatically and bring profits to your mills to which you are not entitled, and which you always give back in the subsequent debacle.

The one great cardinal principle of distribution is to sell goods when the buyer wants to buy. That cardinal principle is violated by you more often than any other principle of sound distribution.

It appears to me that the merchandising judgment of your representatives—the commission houses—is not sufficiently respected by you. They should know when to do business and when to refuse business, and at what prices. It is their ability to dispose of your product—their knowledge of what the markets will absorb, which should be the measuring stick for the mills' production. Furthermore, it would place more responsibility for profitable mill operation right in the laps of the selling agents, where it should belong.

When we, your major distributors, buy goods for conversion and resale, we lock ourselves into a position for three to six months, and we need stability of price, not a market which is in a constant turmoil. Our business must not and cannot continue to be run in this manner.

I often wonder if you gentlemen, who are so prone to blame the buyer for bad markets, ever appreciate the tremendous losses taken by the converter on a declining market. I wonder if you realize the necessary average inventory positions of the converter who must comparatively slowly dispose of finished inventory in a normal manner. Each eighth that a market declines is immediately reflected in the price of finished goods and as a rule finished goods prices decline faster than greige goods in a bad market and advance more slowly than grey goods in a good market. As a matter of fact, on advancing markets it is very often necessary for the converter to maintain finished goods prices because of the inflexibility of price ranges about which I will speak later and which prohibits the converter taking proper advantage of the advances in the grey markets.

Sound Merchandising Needed

Sound merchandising, by the manufacturer and converter, is what the industry needs, and sound merchandising is bound to bring all parties interested a reasonable profit.

Remember this—our proper function is to give to the consumer at all times the best possible product at the lowest possible price—to constantly improve our product in quality, in styling and in every possible way, and to endeavor by refinements in production to sell at lower and lower prices. We can only hope to continue to exist if we perform in this manner.

Why not take a lesson from some of our major successful industries such as automobile, refrigerator, radio, etc.? They practice what I have just preached. Their lines open at a price based on the lowest possible cost and *are maintained constantly throughout a season or during the life of a given model.* These industries live without ridiculous ups and downs in their price structures because they are past master in the art of creating romance in selling. They consistently give more for the money.

Since 1930 there has come up in retailing the set and inflexible price range. Every fabric we sell is designed to fit into a given price. We sell at a certain price, for example, to allow a manufacturer to price garments at wholesale at proper levels so that they might be retailed at a dollar, or we sell at a price which permits the chain store, mail order house or retailer to sell, for instance, at 15c a yard over the retail counter.

There are definite limits in our price structure. Immediately a cloth goes up about that limit, its sale stops dead. I might also say that very often cloths are sold at prices lower than need be, and the industry achieves nothing therefrom.

Mill Men Should Contact Converters

There are so few among you who are aware of this structural part of this industry. Might I suggest to you mill men that you personally become better acquainted with your major distributors, the converters—that you gain for yourselves a much more concrete knowledge of the problems that exist in our business. Surely you cannot lose—you can only gain from such contact. You will accumulate knowledge and that never hurt any man. Incidentally, it is my personal observation during the past five years that the most successful among you are those who have been cultivating that personal contact.

You should learn, for example, how we have to judge what type of cloth will be saleable six months from now, what type of styling may be wanted, besides all the other problems with which we have to deal.

Now let me show you how the converter studies the needs of his customers, to what lengths he goes in his modest way to create an appetite for your and his product. A group of young ladies will walk among you. They will show you greige samples of fabrics as they come off

(*Continued on Page 44*)

Erecting, Overhauling and Fixing Looms

By Frank D. Herring

Following is the eleventh chapter of a series of articles on loom fixing and loom maintenance by a practical mill man. Accompanied by illustrations of all portions of a loom, this series will go into minute detail explaining the various motions and their settings, timings, repairs, etc.

Setting the Shuttle Feeler and Thread Cutter.

Shown in Figure 34 is the old type shuttle feeler and thread cutter, also the battery assembly, or the bobbin transferring mechanism. Turn the lay to extreme front center position with the bunter in contact with the latch finger, and the transferrer down in transferring position, adjust the set screw in latch stand to obtain the desired setting on the transfer hammer in relation to the bobbin in the shuttle.

Turn the lay back to bottom center position, with the shuttle feeler up, indicating a transfer, as shown in Figure 34, and adjust the shuttle feeler bracket, or stand, to obtain the following results: the bottom of the shuttle feeler, I—Figure 34, to clear the lay end plate about 1/16 of an inch, the bunter to strike the filling knife heel, 3—Figure 34, about 5/16 of an inch before the bunter contacts the latch finger. The shuttle feeler should set in close enough to the mouth of the shuttle box so that with the point of the shuttle out against side of feeler three rings of the bobbin will be caught in the shuttle spring when bobbin is transferred.

When the feeler drops back into resting position, there should be at least ⅛ of an inch clearance between point, or tip end, of shuttle feeler and the shuttle when the shuttle is pulled about halfway out of the shuttle box. Adjust the feeler finger so that the shuttle feeler will have about ½ of an inch play up and down in the slot in the shuttle feeler bracket when the shuttle feeler is in rest position.

Setting the Stafford Thread Cutter With Double Trip Knife Closer

The following instructions are good for the angular type cutter only with the double trip knife closer: As some old model looms are now being equipped with the Stafford thread cutters to replace the old type cutters, I will give the necessary instructions to cover this entire procedure.

In Figure 35 is shown the latest improved angular type Stafford thread cutter with the double trip knife closing device. To apply proceed as follows: first remove the old transferrer stud and all parts attached thereto. Remove the old shuttle feeler bracket, or stand, and all parts attached thereto. Remove the old front box plate, the bunter and the small end disc. Apply the parts for the new cutter by bolting the new bunter on the lay so that the bunter will rest on both the lay and the iron lay end without causing any strain on the bunter. Apply the new front box plate and get the shuttle boxed and running in the loom. New shuttles for this cutter have a hole near the shuttle eye for the cutter to enter.

If new shuttles are not on hand, the old shuttles can be used by drilling two one-half-inch holes as near each other as possible and trimming out with knife or chisel to make one hole 9/16 of an inch wide by 1 inch long. Drill the first hole as near the shuttle eye as possible to avoid running into the end of the shuttle eye, and have the hole directly in line with the thread groove in shuttle. Fix the new transferrer stud in the hopper or battery stand. Assemble the new latch on the old latch stand and hang these on the new transferrer. Set the transferrer on the stud, using the old transferrer spring, collar and cotter

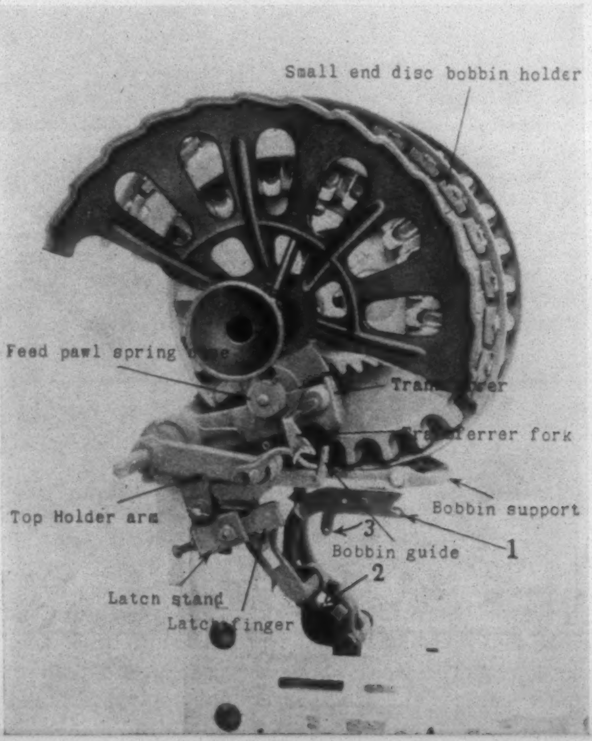
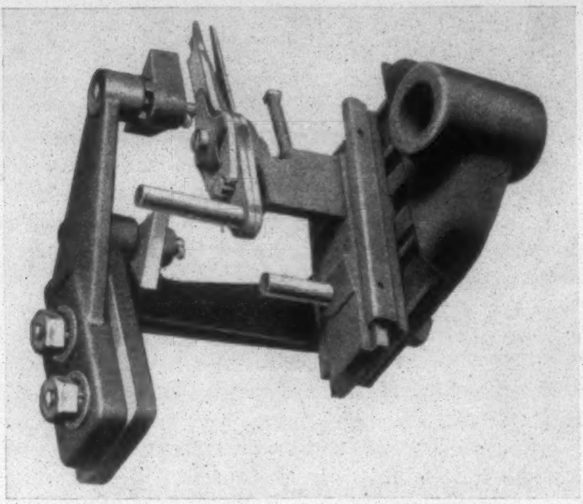


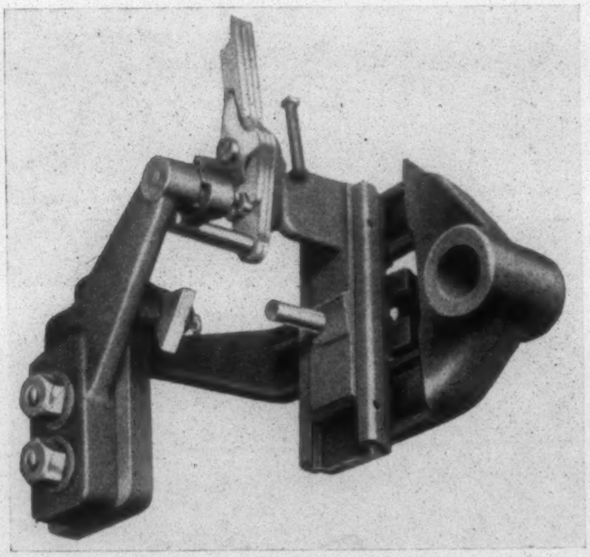
Fig. 34

pin, and wind up the transferrer spring in the usual way. If the feed pawl does not hold the bobbin disc in proper place, file the nub on the transferrer until it does.

Before applying any more parts, set the loom with the shuttle boxed on the battery side, having a bobbin in the shuttle, but no bobbin in the battery. Lift up the latch, which is hung on the transferrer, so that it will engage the bunter, turn the lay to extreme front center, and note the position of the transferrer in relation to the bobbin in the shuttle. Then adjust the latch finger where experience shows that it should be set for proper transferring. Apply the new shuttle feeler, move the lay forward until the bunter engages the latch finger and apply the brakes. Loosen the shuttle feeler bracket bolts, also the latch depressor cap screw, and with the shuttle feeler held over the lay against the stop on shuttle feeler bracket, move the bracket on the loom side until the shuttle feeler is ⅜ of an inch from the polished surface on the back box plate and has ⅛ of an inch clearance over the front corner of the lay end plate, as shown in Figure 36. Tighten the latch depressor cap screw and shuttle feeler bracket bolts. Push the shuttle out of the box 3/16 of an inch so that the shuttle spur, or point, overlaps the shuttle feeler tip, shown in Figure 36, moving the shuttle feeler to revoke transfer.



Showing Knife Opened by Lower Trip



Showing Knife Closed by Upper Trip

Fig. 35

There should now be a clearance of 3/16 of an inch between the latch finger and the bunter for transferrer protection. File the spring hook if it interferes with the shuttle feeler. (On late model looms this spring hook can be drawn back through an adjustment on the shuttle feeler finger.) Put the filling slide lever, *By* 6332 on E model looms, *By* 6333 on X models, on transferrer stud, having the end with a slot for adjustable stud towards the loom side. By means of a double end spring this stud, which is to be left slightly loosened until later, is connected with the stud on the latch depressor.

There is also assembled on the lever an adjustable end casting, *By* 4799 on E models, *By* 5729 on X models, which acts as the arm to move the knife into cutting position. Put the filling carrier bracket, *By* 5494, on the transferrer stud. This bracket should have assembled on it the filling knife carrier slide, *By* 4443, and the trip bracket, *By* 6053.

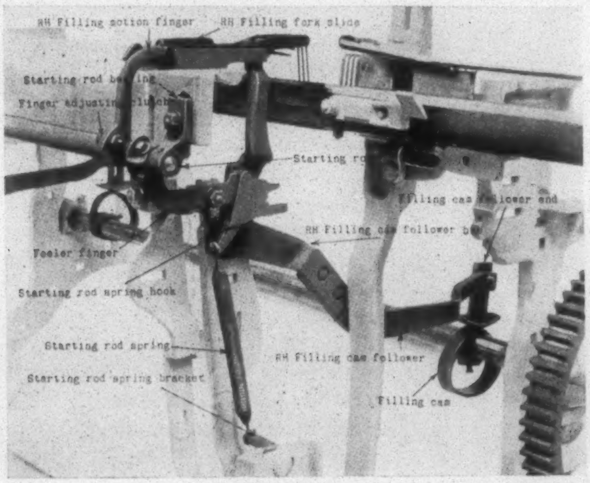


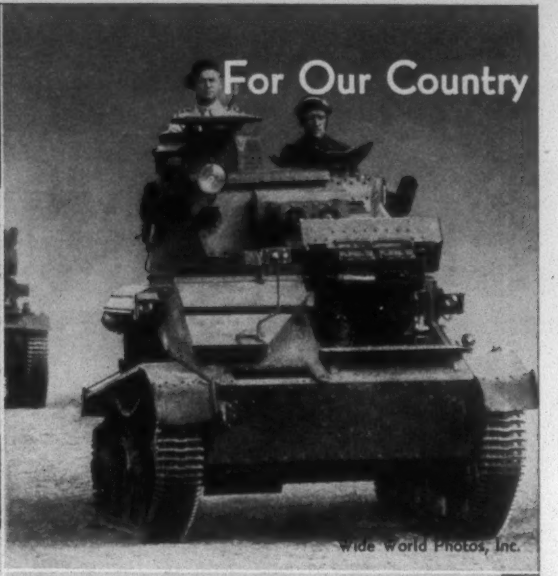
Fig. 34-B

Place the filling knife carrier, with the cutter parts assembled on it, in the carrier slide. Set the knife, by adjustment of *By* 4443 if necessary, so that open jaws of the knife will be central on running thread in the thread groove in the shuttle. Set *By* 5494 laterally on transferrer stud so that knife will pass into the hole in the shuttle, allowing for such shuttle rebound as is possible within the limits of protection. Tighten the set screw in *By* 5494, loosen the bolt that holds the slide lever end to slide lever and press the end against the knife carrier with the stud of the carrier through the slot in the end. Tighten the bolt. The stud should move freely in the slot so that operation of the lever will carry the knife towards the lay. Draw the lay forward and push the knife through the box plate and into the hole in the shuttle.

With the points of the knife flush with the inside of the front wall of the shuttle, set the adjusting screw in the filling knife carrier to act as a stop against the front box plate. Set the lay so that the bunter is ⅛ of an inch from the raised latch finger and push the knife stop against the

(*Continued on Page 46*)

Preparedness



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Piedmont Division, S. T. A. Digs Into Wage and Hour Law

The first part of the discussion of the Wage and Hour Law as it applies specifically to the operating executives of textile mills was published in the November 15 issue. This discussion occurred at the meeting of the Piedmont Division of the Southern Textile Association at the Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C., on October 19th. Stephen R. MacRae, assistant to Maj. A. L. Fletcher, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division, and in charge of the Columbia, S. C., office, made a short explanatory talk and then became the target for the many questions from the audience. The remainder of the stenographic report follows:

Mr. I.: There are three terms there—administrative, executive and professional. Under the new ruling, where it says that one of those classes of employees shall not spend more than 20 per cent of his time in certain work, what does that mean?

Mr. MacRae: That means that 20 per cent of his work cannot be of the same nature as that of the fellow who is not exempt. In other words, in the example I brought out here, the loom fixer is not exempt, and if the overseer or second hand fixes looms 20 per cent of his time that would knock him out. He cannot spend 20 per cent of his time doing the same work as non-exempt employees do; if he does that it would knock him out of his definition as an executive.

You know we have the classification of outside salesmen, too. Some companies have truck drivers, for instance, who drive a truck and also sell beer, bread, and other things. Some concerns tried to put such a man in as an outside salesman, which exempted him. But he spent more than 20 per cent of his time driving the truck, so he was not really exempt.

Mr. D.: If a battery hand came back after hours and helped the loom fixer, whom he knew, to fix looms, and the loom fixer did not go away but stayed there and instructed him, would that be a violation if the battery hand were not paid for that time?

Mr. MacRae: Under the present ruling, the way it stands now, it would be, because that loom produces goods for commerce.

Mr. K.: May I ask you what the ruling would be in regard to the traveling time of a professional man, for instance, a young engineer traveling from mill to mill?

Mr. MacRae: Rule 13 covers that very definitely. In other words, if he is a professional, traveling from mill to mill, he would not be bothered with overtime anyway. A professional man would be exempt as to hours. The interpretation of Bulletin 13 is very clear.

Mr. K.: I understand that an engineer would be classified as a professional man, but suppose he is making less than $200? Then what about his traveling time?

Mr. MacRae: His traveling time would be considered part of his working time.

Mr. D.: I did not know it had to be $200.

Mr. MacRae: I don't know. I cannot remember all those things. If I had the book I could look it up.

Mr. I.: We have in our industry many graduates of textile colleges. Suppose one of those young men should come in as an assistant superintendent but he has not reached the degree of efficiency where he is worth $200 a month. He has his degree from the textile college, and his situation is very much like that of a young doctor serving his interneship; he is serving his time and getting his experience. What is the ruling in regard to such men?

Mr. MacRae: I do not think there is any stipulation there as to the weekly wage of a professional man.

Mr. A.: The bulletin says that the ruling does not mean that they must be paid $200 a month. If they are paid less than $30 a week they have to be paid overtime?

Mr. MacRae: Yes, sir.

Mr. A.: What about piece work?

Mr. MacRae: You have to guarantee him at least 30 cents an hour.

Mr. B.: Suppose a worker works at piece rates for 40 hours in a week and does not do any cleaning work on his machine, but all production work, and then for another ten hours you put him half on production work and half on cleaning the machine. Or suppose in the normal operation of machinery the last day has to be spent in cleaning up, which is the normal operation of that machine. Is his pay for overtime to be based on the hourly rate derived from his total production or, because of the change in his work on the last day, is his overtime rate to be based on his higher hourly rate derived from his higher production during the first 40 hours?

Mr. MacRae: If he changed his duty you take the number of hours he made on that day and pay him at the higher rate.

Mr. B.: Suppose on the first four days he does an hour's cleaning each day, but on the last day he did not have any cleaning at all?

Mr. MacRae: All we can say is that he has to be paid the minimum, but you do not know what he is going to make. At the end of the week he has to be paid for his overtime at one and one-half his regular hourly rate. If

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Improved technique in the manufacture and application of vat colors greatly aided the production of fast-dyed lines of merchandise. Industry recognized their merits. A number of manufacturers have built a national business solely on the basis of color fastness. Many of the most widely advertised and heaviest selling textile lines stress color quality, and department stores are giving fast-colored merchandise a big play. Trade-marked lines of vat-dyed fabrics are available throughout the country.

The establishment of color quality has been so subtle and unobtrusive that the presence of fastness in many articles is taken for granted. The shirting industry is an outstanding example. Twenty years ago the ratio of white versus colored shirts was three to one. This year it is estimated that over 50% will carry color in one form or another—evidence that the public responds to color if it is fast.

The United States Government emphasizes color permanence by specifying vat dyes for major types of uniform cloths—a far cry from 1917, when sulfur dyes were about the best available. The use of vat colors has resulted in better-looking uniforms possessing exceptional fastness to service requirements.

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he works 40 hours and makes $20 it is all right. But when he gets into overtime you have to get the hourly rate in order to pay him time and a half for overtime.

Expressed At Hour Rates for Overtime

Mr. L.: Do time and one-half time piece workers have to be stated on the payroll at rates per hour?

Mr. MacRae: Yes, because you arrive at the hourly rate by taking the number of hours they work a week and dividing it into what they draw. If they work 40 hours a week and draw $20, the hourly rate is 50 cents.

Mr. L.: You just eliminate the piece-work rate and put in the hourly rate instead?

Mr. MacRae: Yes, sir. The piece-work rate does not mean anything. Where the mill does not keep the hourly rate we have to go into the production records, which costs considerable.

Mr. L.: Is it necessary to show on the pay envelope the hourly earnings rather than the piece-work rate?

Mr. MacRae: Yes. You have to determine the hourly rate in order to get the amount he has made for overtime.

Mr. M.: It seems to me the overtime rate should be based on the first 40 hours.

Mr. MacRae: That would be very unfair, because he does his very finest work in the first 40 hours. To derive his hourly rate for the first 40 hours would give him a higher rate. Of course, the hourly rate would be based upon the number of hours he worked and the amount he drew, regardless of whether he did piece work, contract work, or something else.

Mr. N.: If you are working on Government orders, do I understand that you have to observe the 8-hour day—that you cannot work a hand over eight hours a day?

Mr. MacRae: That is the Walsh-Healey Act. If you have a Government contract of more than a certain amount you come under the Walsh-Healey Act. You have to pay a minimum wage and have to pay straight time for 40 hours and time and one-half for all time over 40 hours.

A Member: You have to pay time and one-half for any time he makes over 8 hours in one day.

Mr. N.: Suppose a man worked five hours or ten hours overtime, how should it be shown on the payroll? Do you make him up with 40 hours at 40 cents, say, and 5 or 10 hours at 60 cents?

Mr. MacRae: Yes, that is right. Have different columns for those.

Mr. O.: I should like to clear up a little further something about the second-hand discussion we had a few minutes ago, as to who is exempt and who is not. In other words, I understand that if a second hand devotes more than 20 per cent of his time to productive work, or if he works as a loom fixer, that eliminates him from any exemption?

Mr. MacRae: That is right.

Second Hand Exemptions

Mr. O.: Are there any other things that might eliminate that man from exemption?

Mr. MacRae: Well, if he does not have charge of a department that would eliminate him. In other words, if you have a foreman there and he has three second hands who do nothing but carry out his instructions in that department, they have charge of no department; in other words, they are assistants to the foreman. That would eliminate them. But I have had cases in which the second hand was in charge of the department; in other words, the foreman worked eight hours and the second hands had charge for the other two shifts.

Mr. O.: In some mills we have a foreman and have a second hand for each shift, the first, second, and third shifts. The foreman is in charge of the whole thing; he is really more like a superintendent.

Mr. MacRae: In that case the second hand would not spend more than 20 per cent of his time in doing work of the same nature as that done by non-exempt employees?

Mr. O.: No, sir.

Mr. P.: Would the term "administrative" apply to office managers, bookkeepers, accountants, etc.?

Mr. MacRae: If they make $200 a month. The office manager has charge of the office, and that is a department of the organization.

Mr. P.: Would he be regarded as an administrative employee?

Mr. MacRae: Yes, if he makes $200 a month. We had one case where the secretary to the manager made $250 a month. She would have to be paid time and one-half for all overtime over 42 hours. That new ruling as to administrative assistants will take care of that.

Mr. R.: Suppose a second hand has full charge of the room in which he works, with power to hire and fire, and that he does not do any kind of work such as loom fixing for as much as 20 per cent of his time, would he be exempt?

Mr. MacRae: Yes, sir.

Mr. R.: Suppose a loom fixer working for the second hand had a complicated problem on his loom and called for the advice and help of the second hand. Would that be counted in the 20 per cent of his time?

Mr. MacRae: No. He is then acting in an advisory capacity.

A Member: What are the deductions, besides the $30 a week?

Mr. MacRae: House rent; store accounts; coal. Any deductions the company makes a profit on.

Mr. B.: Most mills buy their coal and sell it to employees at a price much lower than they could buy it for themselves and the mill does not make a profit on it. Would that still be a deduction?

Mr. MacRae: No.

Mr. B.: It would be if the mill makes a profit on it?

Mr. MacRae: Yes, sir. They have to make a profit on it for it to be counted a deduction.

Master Mechanic Exemptions

Mr. S.: In a mill where the master mechanic works week and having authority over those fellows, actually hiring and firing them, and working with them all the time, is the master mechanic exempt?

Mr. MacRae: He is if he does not spend more than 20 per cent of his time in doing the same work as they do. He would be regarded as a working foreman.

Mr. B.: That is not productive work. The master mechanic has nothing to do with the actual producing of any of the goods that go out of the mill.

Mr. MacRae: That is not necessary. He does the same work—identically the same work—as the non-exempt employee, and if he spends 20 per cent of his time in doing that then he is not exempt.

Mr. B.: If he makes $200 a month he would be exempt?

Mr. MacRae: Not necessarily, because he is not an administrative employee.

Mr. C.: Suppose you have a master mechanic getting over $200 a month and the mill is broken down and 600 people are out of work and he has all his men at work and goes in there and works himself, turning a lathe or something like that? That is an emergency.

Mr. MacRae: I do not think I would get terribly disturbed about that. That does not often happen, does it?

Mr. C.: No, but I have seen it happen.

Mr. MacRae: I think the common-sense administration of this act has to be taken into consideration. When a situation like that happens once in six months or four months and a fellow works more than 20 per cent of his time we are not going to be very disturbed about it.

Mr. C.: In North Carolina we have what is known as vocational training. If some of the weavers go back into the mill Saturday morning and take training at the loom, by the instructor, is that taken into account?

Mr. MacRae: No. That is instruction. The Administrator said that would be permissible when they go back voluntarily for instruction or training.

Mr. C.: But you said if they are not producing.

Mr. MacRae: That is right. They are not producing goods then.

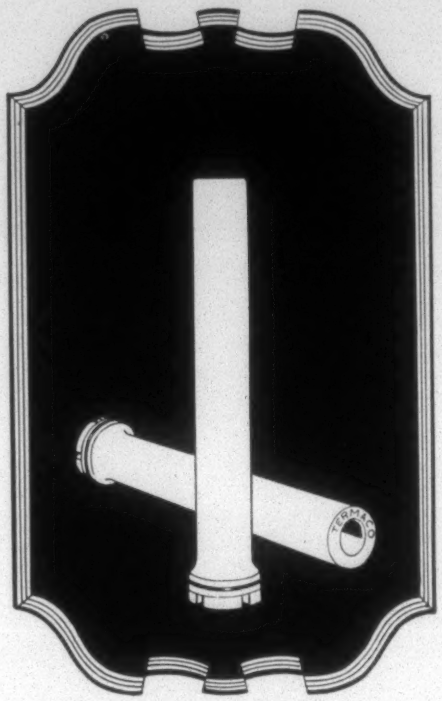
Mr. T.: In the case of a truck driver, if he drives out of the State say once once or twice a week would he come under the ICC or the State law?

Mr. MacRae: He comes under the ICC, and the only provision of the Wage and Hour Law that he would come under is that he would have to be paid at least the minimum wage. Overtime would not be considered. If he goes to a railhead once a week, or to a postoffice or express station, or goes from a railhead or express office to a warehouse, he would come under the jurisdiction of the ICC.

Mr. T.: That is if he just goes to the express office or depot?

Mr. MacRae: Or across State lines—its puts him in the category of interstate commerce. That is for the truck driver only. The other emloyees are, naturally, covered by all the provisions.

(*Continued on Page 38*)



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S. C. Mill Men Discuss National Defense

THE Carding and Spinning Section of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association met in the new textile building at Clemson College on the morning of October 12th, with about 150 operating executives of South Carolina's textile mills present. A large portion of the time allotted for the meeting was spent in discussion of national defense and the part that the textile industry can play in the program.

A stenographic report of the meeting follows, with W. T. Morton, of Union, S. C., general chairman of the division, presiding:

Chairman W. T. Morton: We are mighty proud to have the President of our entire organization with us. Please stand, Mr. Lockman. (Mr. Frank D. Lockman, superintendent of the Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C., and president of the Southern Textile Association, stood, and was recognized.

We have David Clark of Textile Bulletin with us also, and shall ask him to please stand. (Mr. Clark stood, and was recognized.)

I shall ask Dean Willis at this time to introduce the president of Clemson College.

Dean Willis: I am glad to have the privilege to present to you our new president. He doesn't know very much about textiles but knows the production end of cotton. It is a pleasure to have Dr. Poole here and he will give us a few words of welcome. We are glad to have Dr. Frank Poole, president of Clemson College. (Applause.)

Dr. Poole: It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the student body and the faculty to welcome you to Clemson. Mr. Willis said that I didn't know much about textiles. Perhaps twenty or thirty years ago that would have been a true statement; but today manufacturing of cotton goods starts back in the field because what the field man has to give you in the way of quality production makes it possible for you to produce satisfactory products later on. We are interested in research. We want to solve your problems for you. This institution has two objectives in the textile field; to educate young men to go out as teachers and workers and also to help solve problems of industry and to develop the resources of this area. This research is not like the definition that I recently heard, that research was someone digging into a lot of old books which no one had ever read to get material for writing a new book which no one would ever read. Come back to Clemson often, use our faculty as much as you can and also use this fine building which we have here today. Again, I welcome you most heartily. (Applause.)

Chairman Morton: As you all know, this country is on what is known as the greatest peace time defense progrm in all history. We don't know one day what is going to happen the next; but I will say that I hope and trust that our men in Washington will be able to stand with soft spoken words but with a good big stick in their hands. I have asked the Chairman of the Defense Program of the State of South Carolina to address this body of men on the defense program, the Honorable Heywood Mahon, of Greenville, S. C. (Applause.)

Address By Mahon

Heywood Mahon, Chairman of the Defense Program of the State of South Carolina: The most important thing first, and that is that I hope every man here this morning got down on his knees and thanked Almighty God that he is an American citizen. If you didn't, do it tonight. I think that we, in America, the one nation that is still free, where men and women can do and think as they please as long as they don't try to overthrow the Government and do not harm their fellow man, is one of the few nations, if not the only one, where men are still free. Let us pray to God that we may preserve this peace and that we still live in America. So far we are taking no part in this conflict that has set the world on fire; and which has come about by the greediness of one single individual. Think of the hundreds of thousands of men being killed, wounded, women and children made homeless, millions of people to go through the winter starving, billions of dollars being spent for armament with which one man can kill his fellow man; all because of the selfishness of one single individual who is trying to rule the world and who has, so far, found many millions of men who are willing to do what he tells them to do.

National Defense has been my hobby for about 22 years. For the first time in my life I am able to stand up and say, "I told you so," and crow a little bit. I am not bragging, I am sticking to the facts. I have been preaching defense ever since the World War. Not because I wanted it but because we did not want war. An adequate national defense is the best means of preventing war and preserving peace. That is not an original statement—George Washington, the father of our country, first said that, and many have said it since then. For years and years I was laughed at because I said this nation should begin to prepare itself, against the day when war might come, in an effort to prevent war. Two years ago I was ridiculed up and down an entire district in a political campaign because I was a member of a military affairs committee and preached the doctrine of national defense. Still saying, "I told you so," three years ago next month, I took a trip to Porto Rico and Panama as a member of the Defense Advisory Committee of the House of Representatives, in an unofficial capacity, representing the Assistant Secretary of War, and made a personal inspection of our defenses in Porto Rico and Panama and came back and told our findings to various groups. And I said this, there are three nations of the world that are ganging up on our nation, with the idea of giving trouble some day—Germany, Italy and Japan; Japan to worry us in the Pacific and Germany and Italy to take care of Great Britain in the Atlantic with the idea that they would come over here. They said, "You don't mean that they can bring bombing planes from Europe or Asia here to bomb Porto Rica or the Panama Canal? No, I don't say that. It can't be done yet." "Have you ever heard of such a thing as airplane bases in the Atlantic and Pacific?" "Do you realize," I said, "that the western bulge of Africa is very close to the eastern bulge of South America?" Bombers might get bases in the Atlantic and Pacific. Dakar might make a fine base for some enemy to destroy our Panama Canal, and Dakar, on the west coast of Africa has been much in the news recently as having been successfully defended against the British and French by the soldiers of the Nazi-dominated Vichy government.

I am not an alarmist—I think Great Britain is going to hold out and will eventually be successful but they are going to have a hard time. If they don't hold out and Great Britain is conquered and England goes down, we will be in a bad way. Japan is going to tantalize us in the Pacific and even now Japan is trying to get us involved to the extent we will keep our entire navy in the Pacific so we cannot go to Great Britain in their hour of greatest need. Japan is an ally of Germany and Italy. We are wisely defending ourselves today.

What is National Defense? A man doesn't have to put on a uniform and go to the front line trenches; for this defense means having every man, woman, boy and girl in the country doing his or her part; and I am glad you asked me to talk about National Defense and the part you can take in it. The present elaborate defense program of the government called to their assistance a national council (six members of the cabinet, an advisory commission) and wisely selected men regardless of politics, party lines, etc., with only one consideration, men who could do the job. They knew that we needed to go on a large production basis and whom did he call in to take charge of that commission—the best equipped man for mass production methods in the entire country, Mr. W. S. Knudson, head of the General Motors Corp. To his aid, the President and his associates called other men of equal importance from various branches of industry. They sat there in Washington, serving without compensation, giving all of their time so that this nation will be adequately prepared. This commission suggested to the Governor of each State that there be organized in each State a State National Defense Council. One of the first acts of the new Governor of South Carolina was to organize the South Carolina Council for National Defense. The chairman is William P. Jacobs, head of the Print Cloth Group, executive vice-president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and president of Presbyterian College, a very able man; J. E. Sirrine, one of the most eminent engineers in the South is on this council and Mr. Edwards of Columbia. Because of the fact that I have had some experience in Washington and had some military experience, they asked me to become director of that council. It is our duty to make available at all times to the National Advisory Commission information concerning the resources of South Carolina; and, on the other hand, to try to get for the State of South

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Carolinas as much as we can for our own permanent welfare of those things that are to come to the various States in our great national defense program; so that we do our part and get our part in this great program. We have established an office in Columbia; I go to Washington once a week and Columbia once a week and spend the rest of the time going over the State. Our council does not deal with military man power; we have nothing to do with the draft. That is another group under the chairmanship of Holmes B. Springs.

Where can you come in? In looking over this group I notice that most of you here are beyond the draft age. In view of this fact, even if we offer our services, they won't take us. One old-timer came to me the other day and said, "Get me back into the service; I want to do my bit." And I said, "You have a few gray hairs in your head, like I have, and they won't take you." They want young men, with more pep. So, what can you do? Well, the best thing you can do is to do the job you are doing, the best that you can.

One of the most important things that the National Defense Council in Washington is trying to do is to see that ordinary things go along normally at the same time that we are expanding and building all the various and unusual requirements of our National Defense Program. If they should come to the mill where Mr. Morton works, for example, and say, "We want you to manufacture some straps for gas masks under our defense program;" and Mr. Morton at the time happened to be manufacturing shirting cloth, they would have to do something, because men are still going to wear shirts. So they are trying to organize so that normal things can be carried on.

In the last World War, we had an awful time getting sugar and coal; industry had a hard time getting people to work. This time they are laying out a plan so that normal industry can go along despite the fact that we are spending millions of dollars to bring business to the front to arm the nation. You don't have to be at the war front to take a part in the National Defense.

If any man hates a slacker I do. In the military service of your nation, don't give us an excuse that you are needed in another industry. Don't decide that for yourselves; let someone above you in this great organization decide that.

The time has come, my friends, when we must have a revival of old-fashioned patriotism in this country, when each man, woman, boy and girl can say, "Here am I, take me." Ninety per cent of our people are just as loyal as they can be but a small percentage is not loyal and we ought to make them so! (Applause.)

Some army men have been in various parts of our State in the last few days making a survey, with a possibility of selecting places to establish camps, etc., and since those army men have appeared, everybody is saying, "Is the Government going to buy some land?" An influential man, with plenty of money, called me over the telephone the other day and said, "Tell me confidentially, are they going to build something around certain territory?" And I said, "I don't know." And this man said, "If they are, I would like to buy up some land and sell it to the Government at a big profit."

And I said, "The city jail is down by the court house, and that is where you ought to be." A man who will take advantage of this great government at a time like this for a few paltry dollars ought to be in jail! (Applause.)

What you can do is to do your part, whatever it may be, willingly, and get others to do their part whatever it may be. I like to think of that great South Carolinian in his part in the last war, Mr. Bernard Baruch, one of the big men of Wall Street. When Mr. Baruch was called into the service, they asked him what salary will you take? "Will you pay me a dollar a year?" he asked. He took the job and sent his secretary out to find a suite of offices, and his secretary came back and said that every office was taken and that he couldn't get an office. Mr. Baruch said, "Get the top floor and if you can't get it any other way, buy the building and I will pay for it." He did buy the building. That is the way to do things. He thought that was his part, and he did it.

Let's decide what democracy is and let's practice and preserve it. I was overseas during the last World War and offered my all, thinking I was going to make the world safe for democracy. Won't have time to go into it now—but democracy in a broad sense is letting the people rule. Let's live up to it. We have a representative form of government, at least in theory, and let's all register and do more. We have a God-given right and a nation-given right and legal right in this nation to vote for whomsoever we please and yet we have to have a Junior Chamber of Commerce, or some other fine organization, to go out and beg people to enroll and vote and to vote for the right kind of men and yet I say to you, this is probably the one nation in all the world today that still has that right. One great right and some of us pick it up and throw it in the waste basket and pay no attention to it.

I am going to suggest this—somebody ask a question on any phase of national defense you are interested in, and I shall try to answer it. Our National Congress sat in Washington and debated for two or three months whether or not we would have a conscription bill, every man knew we would have it before they went there. They sat there and argued while the world was on fire and they finally got it away from the politicians and we are going to have some national defense.

They have appropriated money, let contracts. But did you know it takes five years to build one battleship; three years to build one destroyer. We talk about tanks but our military men, our soldiers, are using wheelbarrows for imaginary tanks in training camps and had to do it this summer on maneuvers.

Question: Mr. Mahon, how many aliens are employed in the Panama Canal?

Mr. Mahon: Too many. There shouldn't be one single alien employed down there. Mr. Kaltenborn does not agree with that, but that's beside the point. It is estimated by reliable sources that there are thirty-five hundred aliens employed down there. When I was in Panama making an inspection, I had pointed out to me men working and drawing pay from the United States Government who were known to be spies for three foreign governments. Of course, the idea was they kept them working so they could watch them. I don't think any aliens should be drawing pay from the United States in the most vital spot! (Applause.) There are six or twelve million American citizens out of work—I think they should give the jobs to them and not to some damned foreigner! (Applause.)

(*Continued in next issue*)

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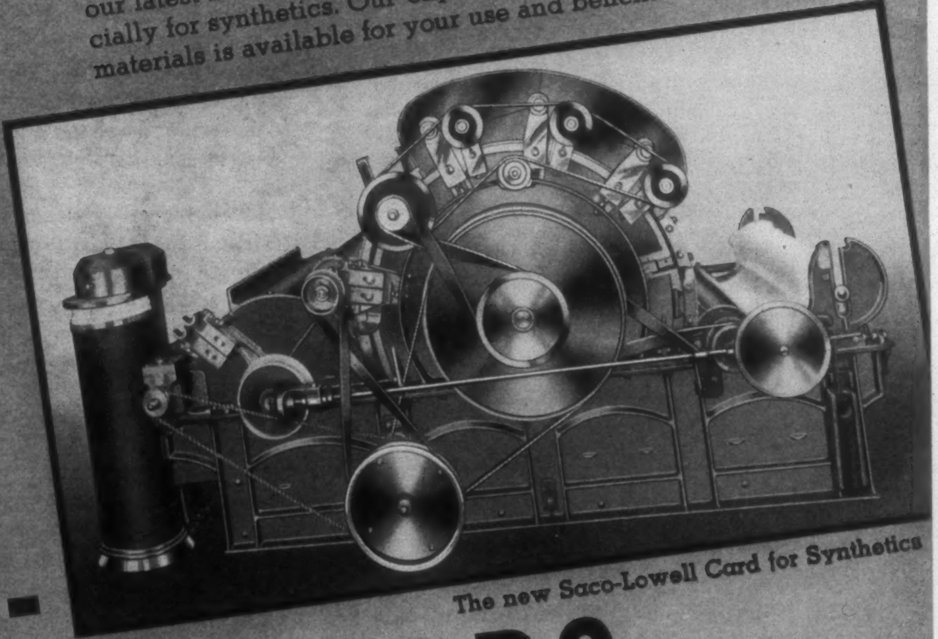

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General Dyestuff Corporation Moves Into Handsome New Building

THE new offices, laboratories and warehouse of the General Dyestuff Corp., located at 2459 Wilkinson Boulevard, in Charlotte, N. C., are just about the ultimate in modern building construction for both utility and beauty. Designed to take care of the company's needs for years to come, the builders took advantage of practically all of the improvements and innovations of building construction that have been introduced in recent years.

Concrete, steel, glass brick and brick form the major part of the building, augmented by green terrazo floors in the offices and laboratories, fluorescent lightings, air conditioning, inter-departmental telephone and pneumatic tube connections, large plate glass Northern lighting exposure for color matching in the laboratory, a large loading platform for trucks, and a spur track for rail shipments.

The second floor, shown in the architect's drawing above, houses the offices of the manager, B. Anderson Stigen, left hand illustration below, the office of his assistant, the general office, center below, the assembly room for salesmen, right below, the laboratory, as shown on next page, and lounging and rest rooms for employees.

The laboratory, which after all is about the most important part of a dyestuff concern, is equipped throughout with stainless steel fixtures and machines of the most modern design, together with large windows and fluorescent lighting. For color matching there is a large expanse of plate glass with a Northern exposure.

Included in the equipment of the laboratory is a one-pound package dyeing machine, a five-pound raw stock dyeing machine, a printing machine, a padding machine, a miniature woolen card for blending raw stock dyed fibers, a paddle type hosiery dyeing machine, Laundry-ometer, Fadeometer, a large electric dry box, a cold air dry box, and the usual auxiliary work benches, etc. Also there is a dark room equipped with daylight lighting, and ultra-violet lighting. The ultra-violet lights are used to detect the presence of mineral oils on cloth, which will show up with a fluorescent effect under the ultra-violet light, and also to study the preparation of print cloths.

On the roof, fully exposed to the action of the sun, is a large, glass covered testing board, where samples of dyed materials are exposed to the sun's rays for definite periods to determine their resistance to fading under actual conditions, as opposed to tests conducted under the Fadeometer.

In the rear of the laboratory, just showing in the illustration, is the standard room, the highly important storage room for sample standards of all dyestuffs shipped, kept as a check on the quality of all shipments.

The staff in the laboratory consists of a number of hand picked young men who have been selected and trained by General Dyestuff. Mr. Stigen is immensely proud of them, and their efficiency is indicated by the illustration of the laboratory. The photograph was taken during a busy day, with approximately five minutes spent by the staff straightening things out for the photo.

Dispersed throughout the building, to be within easy reach of all workers, are several large capacity electric water coolers, and all floors have large and roomy wash rooms with individual lockers and showers. Accommodations for colored workers are exactly the same as for the rest of the employees.

A rather unique arrangement of the air conditioning system eliminates all signs of pipes, ducts, etc., by bringing the air into the rooms through slots cut in the window sills. This gives the same results as the visible orifices ordinarily seen, but is almost entirely unnoticed without close inspection.

View of the immaculate laboratory. Note the reflection from the many stainless steel pieces of equipment, fluorescent lighting, suction pipes over work benches to draw off objectionable odors and steam.

The ground floor of the building is taken up almost entirely with warehouse space, some 26,000 square feet of it. Here also is the large and roomy loading platform to accommodate truck transportation. Although completely fireproof, the warehouse, as well as the rest of the building, has installed in it an automatic sprinkler system for the protection of the contents. Orders are transmitted from the general office to the warehouse office in the twinkling of an eye through pneumatic tubes, one outlet of which may be seen in the illustration of the general office in the right front center, against the supporting column. Powdered dyestuffs are stored on the ground floor.

Looking across the main floor warehouse. Elevators and office, as well as the loading platform, are out of the scope of this picture on the left.

The basement floor, with about 18,000 square feet of floor space, contains the rail loading platform on the spur track that connects with the main line of the Southern Railway, and is used for the storage of the dyestuffs that are already in solution, pigments, etc. The open space showing in the view of the basement storage room is utilized for unloading space, so that a carload of dyestuffs may be put into the warehouse immediately and distributed to the proper section at leisure, thus preventing the payment of demurrage to the railways.

Also contained on this floor is the boiler room, which has two very modern and highly efficient oil burning boilers. These furnish the heat for the laboratory, air conditioning system, and building.

In the two storage warehouses there are six scales, two small balance scales that will measure as little as one-hundredth of a pound; two portable scales on wheels for weights up to several hundred pounds; and two large platform scales with capacity from one pound up to three thousand pounds.

General Dyestuff Corp. is the distributor for all the products made by the nationally known General Aniline Works, with large factories at Albany, N. Y., and Grasselli, N. J. The branch here is one of the several selling and service agencies of the General Dyestuff Corp. throughout the nation. This branch serves the textile and paper industries in ten Southern States.

Basement warehouse. The open space in the foreground is for rapid unloading from the spur track which is immediately to the left of the spot where the camera stood.

The local office of the company was first opened in 1926, on First street. Later it was moved to a much larger building at 1101 South Boulevard, and now into the new and spacious quarters.

Mr. Stigen, manager of the Southern division, is one of the well-known national authorities on dyestuffs, and has had international experience. Born and reared in Sweden, he received his training as a chemist in that country and in England. He has been in the dyestuff business in this country since 1903, and is a citizen of the United States. When the local office was opened in 1926 he was sent here to take charge, and has been in charge all during the rapid expansion of the company's business in the South.

While the landscaping to surround the building has not been completed as yet, the plans call for shrubbery, trees, and grass that will still further enhance the appearance of the handsome building. Additional land has been purchased in the rear of the buiding, extending to the Southern Railway tracks, which will allow for future expansion in that direction. However, in the meantime the plans are to utilize this space for tennis courts for the employees.

All photographs were taken by Whitsett Photo and Blueprint Co., Charlotte.

Personal News

Booth W. Gillespie is now general manager of the Spindale Mills, Spindale, N. C.

Robert Tipton is second hand on the third shift at the Jefferson (Ga.) Mills.

Roger Milliken has been elected a director of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mill.

Albert Carmen has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Mayfair Cotton Mills, Arcadia, S. C.

Harry Sullivan has resigned as overseer of weaving at Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.

Henry Laurens has accepted a position as overseer of weaving at the Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.

C. C. Roberts is now overseer of carding at the Spindale Mills, Spindale, N. C.

W. M. Melton has resigned as superintendent of the Green River Mills, Tuxedo, N. C.

W. H. Allen is second hand on the second shift in the spinning room at Jefferson (Ga.) Mills.

Yates Smith has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mill.

H. A. Hatch, of New York, has been elected president of Monarch Mills, of Union, and Lockhart, S. C., succeeding W. E. Winchester, resigned.

A. B. Sibley, of Greenville, S. C., has been elected a director of the Abbeville Mills, Abbeville, S. C., succeeding W. E. Winchester, resigned.

Dave Capehart has been promoted to second hand on the first shift in the spinning room at Jefferson (Ga.) Mills.

C. Y. Hall, formerly with the Caroline Mills, Carrollton, Ga., is now superintendent of the Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus, Ga.

W. S. Nicholson has been appointed receiver for the Excelsior Mills, of Union, S. C. The mill has been closed for some time.

C. E. Neisler, Jr., president of Neisler Mills, Inc., Kings Mountain, N. C., has been elected to the board of directors of the National Rayon Weavers' Association.

Edwin A. Quintard, assistant production manager of the Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., was married on November 16th to Miss Margaret Prince, of Columbus. Mr. Quintard is a graduate of N. C. State College.

J. D. Pell, manager and treasurer of the Angle Silk Mills, Rocky Mount, Va., has been elected to the board of directors of the National Rayon Weavers' Association.

R. E. Henry, Greenville, S. C., textile executive, has been elected first vice-president and a director of the National Rayon Weavers' Association.

W. W. Beall, formerly of the Opp (Ala.) Cotton Mills, is now overseer of twisting and winding at the Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga.

E. A. Johnston has been promoted to overseer of carding, spinning, spooling and warping at the Jefferson (Ga.) Mills.

T. P. Taylor, formerly superintendent of carding and spinning, has been made general superintendent of the Spindale Mills, Spindale, N. C.

George M. Wright, president of the Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., has been elected to the board of directors of the National Rayon Weavers' Association.

Marshall Stone has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills, succeeding Yates Smith, resigned. Mr. Stone is from New Holland, Ga.

C. M. Vanstory, Jr., of Greensboro, N. C., has resigned as vice-president of the Security National Bank to take an executive post in the Greensboro headquarters of the Burlington Mills Corp.

A. B. Sibley has been elected treasurer of the Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills. Mr. Sibley will divide his time between the Laurens Mill and Judson Mills, of Greenville, S. C., where he is also treasurer.

Robert L. Cole has been elected president of the Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., succeeding his father, Wm. B. Cole, who has been made chairman of the board.

D. C. Anderson, formerly assistant overseer of carding and spinning at the Lanett, Ala., plant of the West Point Mfg. Co., is now superintendent of the Caroline Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

Chas. A. Cannon, president of the Cannon Mills, has purchased, as an investment, the McKinnon Building, corner of North Tryon and W. Fifth Streets, Charlotte, N. C.

Michael H. Roberts, of Stafford Springs, Conn., formerly president of the Textile Dyeing and Finishing Association and Woolen and Worsted Overseers' Association, has joined the staff of Ernst Bischoff Co.

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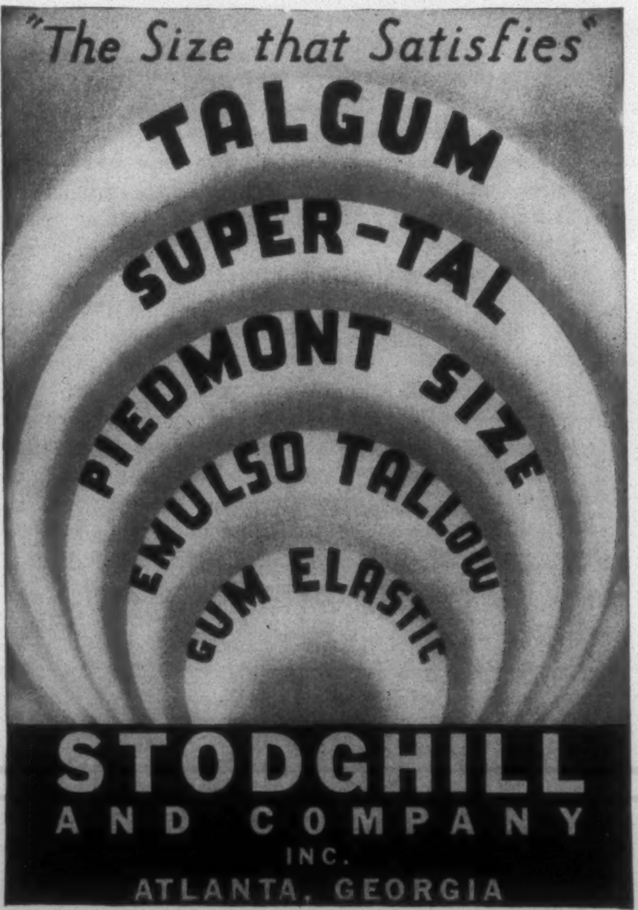

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SUPER-TAL
PIEDMONT SIZE
EMULSO TALLOW
GUM ELASTIC
STODGHILL
AND COMPANY
INC.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

J. H. Huff has been transferred from second hand on the second shift in the cardroom to second hand on the first shift in the same department at the Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga.

Hext Perry, textile mill purchasing agent, is co-chairman of the Christmas Seal drive in Greenville, S. C. Brown Mahon, secretary of the Dunean Mill, is acting as a team captain.

Robert Littlejohn has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Spindale Mills, Spindale, N. C., to accept a position as overseer of weaving at the Mayfair Cotton Mills, Arcadia, S. C.

Wm. P. Jacobs, executive secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, will speak at the annual meeting of the Greenville, S. C., Retail Merchants' Bureau, on December 12th.

D. W. Anderson has been elected president of the Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga., succeeding W. E. Winchester, resigned. Mr. Anderson's home is in Pacolet, S. C.

Talley W. Piper, of Fairfax, Ala., assistant Southern manager and salesman for the Hart Products Corp., has resigned to accept the position of employment manager for the Stone & Webster Engineering Corp. on the $35,000,000 Kankakee Ordnance Works job for the U. S. Government, near Joliet, Ill.

Porter Resigns, Pittman New Agent At Bibb, Other Changes

Bibb officials have announced that H. W. Pittman is the new agent at Porterdale, Ga., taking the place of J. O. Porter, who has resigned.

Other changes made effective with the transfer are the appointment of John S. Turner general superintendent of all Porterdale mills in addition to his place as head of Osprey Mill, with B. D. Cain, Jr., being made assistant superintendent of the Osprey plant.

Mr. Pittman, who has been assistant to the president and superintendent of Bibb schools, will continue supervision of the schools in his new position.

In his 22 years with Bibb, Mr. Pittman has held many important posts, including those of general superintendent, factory manager, and personnel director. He is one of the best-known and most-loved of the Bibb officials, having been closely associated with people in all mills and all departments of the Bibb family. He was for 23 years with the Central of Georgia Railroad, serving as agent at Macon and at Savannah before he came to Bibb. His two sons, H. W. Pittman, Jr., and Joe F. Pittman, also are members of the Bibb family in the sales department and his wife has always taken an active interest in Bibb club and girl reserve work.

Mr. Porter resigned his position on account of the ill health of his daughter. He has been with Bibb for 24 years. His first job was that of a sweeper, and during the two decades he has been connected with the mills at Porterdale, Macon, and Columbus. He was transferred to Porterdale as agent from Columbus, where he was superintendent.

Mr. Porter's father was the late John A. Porter, who for a number of years was head of the manufacturing department. He is the grandson of the late O. S. Porter, founder of Porterdale, and the nephew of James H. Porter, vice chairman of the Bibb board of directors.

The new general superintendent of Porterdale Mills, John S. Turner, has been with the Bibb for 20 years and for the last ten years has been superintendent of the Osprey Mill.

B. D. Cain, Jr., newly-appointed assistant superintendent of Osprey Mill, has been overseer of the Osprey twisting room.

Cotton Souvenirs for Advertising

R. A. Oliphant, president of the Victor Fertilizer Co., Chester, S. C., hit upon an excellent idea when he decided to send to his customers souvenirs made of cotton, instead of the usual calendar, pencil, knife, or similar trinket. This year Mr. Oliphant is distributing pot holders and bath towels, with the name of the company woven into the fabric, as is shown in the accompanying illustration.

Millions of calendars are distributed each year, and while they are very useful a person seldom uses more than one and the rest of them are thrown away. Mr. Oliphant's customers are farmers, and certainly a farmer would appreciate a good towel or pot holder more than he would a calendar, and the useful life of such articles is longer than that of most advertising trinkets.

Mr. Oliphant has collected a large number of textile articles that can be used as souvenirs, and some of these articles could be adapted to almost any company's needs. The information is available to anyone who desires to use such souvenirs.

Mr. Oliphant is rendering a real service to the textile industry and to the cotton farmers of the South in pioneering this plan and urging others to adopt it.

Southern Branch of Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.

The Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., of Providence, R. I., has announced that its branch office at Charlotte, N. C., is being advanced to the rank of Southern territory headquarters.

The office is located in the Johnston Building and is in charge of Arthur F. Black, Southern sales manager. The announcement said Mr. Black has been engaged "to supervise sales and service in the Southern territory." Mr. Black formerly was with the dyestuffs division of the du Pont organization and previously for several years was in the engineering department of the Myles Salt Co.

Byram B. Scantland, Auburn graduate, will continue his association with the textile machinery company and will assist Mr. Black in dealings with Southern textile mills with which he has maintained contacts during the past four years, the announcement said. Sales engineers will be sent into this territory from the company's New York and Providence offices whenever their assistance is needed, it was declared.

Samuel A. Moffitt, until recently a sales engineer of the company at the Charlotte office, was transferred for similar duty at the headquarters in Providence.

Cotton Mill Worker Badly Hurt

Erwin, N. C.—M. S. Lewis, 62, well-known Erwin resident, was critically injured while working in the Erwin Cotton Mills Nov. 19th. The aged man's apron became tangled in one of the looms and threw him into the machine. He was badly injured abou tthe lower region of his body.

West Points Mfg. Co.'s 53-Week Sales Total $22,502,470

West Point, Ga.—Net sales of West Point Mfg. Co. for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1940 (53 weeks), totaled $22,502,470, an increase of 28 per cent over the sales of the 52 weeks ended August 26, 1939, it is disclosed in the annual report submitted to stockholders. As noted, West Point reported net profit of $2,387,533 for the fiscal year as compared with $923,082 in the 1939 fiscal period.

In physical volume, the sales of the 53 weeks ended August 31st represented an increase of about 14 per cent obtained through average loom operations for the year of 99 per cent of full time based on an 80-hour work week.

Inventories at the close of the fiscal year totaled $4,869,490, an increase in value of about 7.9 per cent and 1.1 per cent larger in volume than the year previous.

Taxes of all kinds paid or accrued during the year amounted to $1,085,292, of which amount $94,486 was employee contributions for social security taxes, an average of $12.85 per employee. The balance is equivalent to $2.75 per share of outstanding stock. The excess profits tax of 1940 which will apply to the fiscal year 1941 will probably increase these taxes materially, states Carleton R. Richmond, treasurer, in his report to stockholders.

Plant additions for the year consisting of new buildings and new or rebuilt machinery amounted to $900,000. Old machinery removed, rebuilt or scrapped was valued at $499,140. Maintenance was charged to operations as usual.

OBITUARY

J. M. TORRENCE

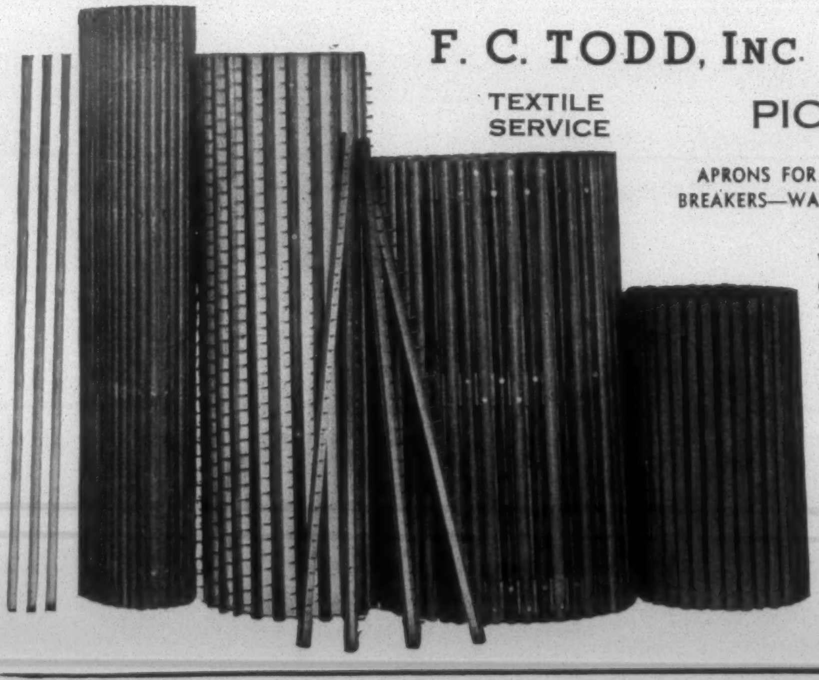
Bessemer City, N. C.—John M. Torrence, 71, of Bessemer City, retired mill executive and former city clerk and tax collector, was instantly killed when struck by a freight train at the Algodon Mill crossing here.

LLOYD LONG

Gastonia, N. C.—Lloyd Long, 43, overseer in the Armstrong plant of the Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp., drowned Nov. 17th in the Catawba River near Lucia, approximately three miles above Rozzelle Ferry bridge.

Long and two companions, Miller Huggins, overseer of the Dunn Mill of Gastonia, and Arthur Richardson, of Bessemer City, were in an outboard motor boat. The boat turned over on a quick turn and spilled all of them into the water. None of them could swim.

Huggins and Richardson were rescued by friends, but Long sank from sight before they could get to him. His body was not recovered until 7:30 o'clock that night.



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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Ellis Royal	Associate Editor

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Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Item pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

First Mill in Gaston County

In the very fine "Sixtieth Anniversary Edition" issued by the *Gastonia Gazette* on October 10th we note the following:

> Gaston's two historians who have published their works, Mrs. Minnie Stowe Puett, of Belmont, and Joseph H. Separk, of Gastonia, are not agreed as to the first cotton mill established in Gaston County. Mrs. Stowe gives it as the Woodlawn (also known as Pinhook and Lineberger's Factory) while Separk says that the old Mountain Island Mill is definitely the first in the county.

We are of the opinion that Mr. Separk is correct and that the mill at Mountain Island was established fifteen or sixteen years prior to the Woodlawn Mill.

In 1820 Henry Humphreys built the Mount Heccla Mills at Greensboro, N. C. It was three stories high and the first steam cotton mill in North Carolina. The machinery was shipped by boat from Philadelphia to Wilmington, thence up the river to Fayetteville and carried across the country in wagons to Greensboro. Thomas A. Tate, a clerk for Humphreys, later bought the mill. When wood for fuel became scarce around Greensboro, Tate moved the mill by wagon to Mountain Island, N. C., where it was operated by water power.

According to our information the machinery was moved to Mountain Island about 1830, whereas Mrs. Stowe does not contend that the Woodlawn was built until 1845 or 1846.

The first cotton mill in the South was built by Michael Schenck and Absolom Warlick (his brother-in-law) in 1813 on Mill Branch, one and a half miles east of Lincolnton, N. C.

Much of the machinery was built upon the premises by Michael Beam with iron which came from the Vesuvius Furnace, near what is now Iron Station in Lincoln County, that iron furnace being owned and operated by General Joseph Graham, great-grandfather of David Clark, now editor of the Textile Bulletin.

The contract with Michael Beam, which is still in existence, shows that for $1,300 he built and installed two spinning frames with seventy flyers.

Later in the same year, 1813, Joel Battle and Henry A. Donaldson built a cotton mill at Falls of Tar River (now Rocky Mount, N. C.) and operated same with negro slave labor.

In 1832 E. M. Holt and W. A. Carrington built a mill on Alamance Creek, in Orange County (now Alamance County), and in 1833 John W. Leak built a mill at Great Falls, N. C. (now Rockingham, N. C.)

In 1833 General McDuffie and William King built the first cotton mill in South Carolina at Vaucluse, S. C.

In 1836 Francis Fries and Dr. Schumann built a cotton mill at Salem, N. C., and in 1838 John M. Morehead built one at Leaksville, N. C.

The Woodlawn Mill near Mt. Holly may have been started in 1846 but historians place it just behind the cotton mill which was built in 1847 at Graniteville, S. C., by William Gregg.

About 1900 the late D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte made a very thorough investigation of the records and checked them with the children of those who organized the early mills and we believe that his are the most authentic records which can be obtained.

Guest Editorial

On page 5 of this issue will be found as a new feature, a "Guest Editorial."

We believe that it will benefit the textile industry to have prominent manufacturers express their opinions and we expect to publish, at least, one such editorial each month. The subject and the expressions to be covered are to be left entirely to the writers.

The first "Guest Editorial" is by B. B. Gossett, of Charlotte, president of the Gossett Mills and affiliated companies, and past president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. It is a very able plea for support of the Defense Program.

Office Edition of Clark's Directory

We are receiving many favorable comments relative to the Office Edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills which was recently completed.

One complimentary copy was sent to each textile plant in the South, other than knitting mills, and many mill men report that they are finding the waste cost, manufacturing margin, price-per-pound and other tables very useful.

In the notice which accompanied the copies, we stated that due to the heavy cost of printing and publishing a directory of that size, only one complimentary copy could be sent any mill and that if additional copies should be needed we would be obliged to charge the regular price for them.

Thirtieth Anniversary Number

The plan to celebrate our Thirtieth Anniversary in March, 1941, with a number of unusual size and containing many interesting features.

The first issue of the TEXTILE BULLETIN was published on March 2nd, 1911, by the present editor, and during these 30 years, it has played a large part in the development of the textile industry of the South.

We have fought frequent battles for the industry. Many of them were important, at the time, but the issues surrounding some are no longer important and the battles themselves may have been forgotten.

We organized the Southern Textile Association for the education and development of the superintendents, overseers, second hands and others in Southern mills and have watched it play a large part in bringing about better and more effiicent manufacturing methods.

Thirty years is a long time and we look forward with pardonable pride to celebrating our anniversary.

A Cotton Christmas

Along with others, we join in appealing to the public to make this a Cotton Christmas. This appeal should be of especial interest to the people of the South. In this modern day of science and art, the once prosaic fibre of commonplace service to humanity has been promoted to styles and utilities never before contemplated. Chemistry and design, machinery and art have done away with drabness and monotony.

The National Cotton Council of America has issued special bulletins on Christmas cottons and their abiding uses.

The Cotton-Textile Institute has done the same so that millions of people who purchase their gifts will be cotton conscious in their shopping.

The stores and gift shops are filled with articles of cotton, beautiful and fitting gifts for the season.

This season furnishes the nation an opportunity to make their friends happy and at the same time help ten million Americans who grow, gin, crush and ship cotton.

A cotton Christmas helps the giver, the receiver and the community. There are thousands of useless and senseless gifts made every year—brainless buying for the purpose of simply meeting the demands of custom.

This is a day of utility and service. This is a season when beauty and service can be combined in sensible purchasing. Cotton commodities open a field in which errors are less likely to occur than in any other place unless it is in the field of foods.

We appeal to you this year to watch the cotton counters, the cotton departments, the cotton articles.

Every one has prepared cottons for the consumer—the consumer should let his mind and heart purchase co-operate in the plan.

We have heard of a lady in South Carolina who is wrapping all of her Christmas presents in bright colored print cloths. This is certainly a capital idea, costing little if any more than the conventional wrappings, and serving the dual purpose of increasing the consumption of cotton and cotton goods, and providing a wrapping that will serve some useful purpose after the gift is opened. Christmas wrappings could be later utilized for dish cloths, aprons, wiping cloths, etc., instead of finding their way immediately into the waste basket.

Management and Merchandising

On page 32 there will be found an interesting story of a stock issue by Burlington Mills, world's largest producer of rayon cloths. Through skillful management and efficient merchandising this company has progressed from a small beginning only a few years ago to net sales of $36,840,000 in the first nine months of 1940. The stock issue indicates that they are still growing.

Mill News

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—The Cannon Mills Co. is adding a three-story office building, which is expected to be completed by the spring of 1941.

TALLASSEE, ALA.—Fire that broke out in the spinning room of Tallassee Cotton Mill No. 2 caused damage estimated at $5,000.

BOWLING GREEN, KY.—Machinery will be installed this week in the Derby Underwear Co. Building, it is stated by J. M. Ingram, architect for the new factory building being constructed by the Bowling Green Industrial Foundation.

PIEDMONT, ALA.—The local plant of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co. is undergoing a modernization program, which calls for the replacement of the old spinning frames with new long draft spinning and individual motors, which have been installed on the new spinning frames.

BELMONT, N. C.—Belmont Converting Co., with principal office in Belmont, has received a charter to manufacture and sell textile fabrics of all kinds under an authorized capital stock of 6,000 shares, no par, with three sahres subscribed by D. P. Stowe, J. E. Ford and G. W. Stowe, all of Belmont.

BELMONT, N. C.—Textile Mfg. Corp., with principal office in Belmont, has received a charter to buy, sell and deal in all kinds of textile appliances, parts and machinery. The authorized capitalization is $50,000, with $300 subscribed by D. J. Stowe, J. W. Sherrill and Robert L. Stowe, Jr., of Belmont.

PRATTVILLE, ALA.—Operating under new ownership and management since early fall the Prattville Cotton Mills, Inc., is now at capacity schedule, it is reported. Formerly known as Bradford Mills, the property was sold to Alexandjro Safie & Sons, of San Salvador, Central America. They own two large mills in San Salvador.

MERIDIAN, MISS.—C. D. Kent, manager of Meridian Cottons, Inc., formerly the M. W. Sanders Cotton Mill, announces the mill is reopening with 450 employees. The number includes two regular shifts. Plans are under way to increase production to necessitate a third eight-hour shift.

R. D. Sanders, of Jackson, Miss., is president and treasurer.

HICKORY, N. C.—A number of improvements have been made to the building of the Marlowe Hosiery Mills here, including a new office and renovation of other parts of the plant. B. L. Marlowe is proprietor.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.—Plans are going forward for the reconditioning of the Rhodes-Whitener Yarn Mill, which suffered damages to the amount of $200,000 during the floods in Western North Carolina late in the summer.

A. A. Whitener, proprietor, stated recently that the mill would continue to be located here, although he had many propositions to remove his plant to another location.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Bids for the construction of a new office building at the Stevens manufacturing plant have been opened for the letting of contracts.

The proposed building is to be a one-story brick structure 27 by 38 feet in dimensions, with a three-car garage built beneath the main floor.

It will be constructed adjacent to existent buildings on the plant property and will require about two months for completion, it was stated.

WAXHAW, N. C.—A charter has been issued to Waxhaw Cotton Mills Co., to manufacture and sell all kinds of textile fabrics. Authorized capital stock $100,000, subscribed stock $300, by L. D. Gribble, Mrs. Minnie Sharp Gribble, of Dallas, N. C., and W. R. Armstrong, of Gastonia, N. C.

This new organization takes over the Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill, which is listed as having 6,256 spindles.

LANETT, ALA.—Razing of the mill office building of the West Point Mfg. Co. here, to make place for a new, modern two-story structure, has begun. When completed and equipped the building will represent an expenditure of approximately $26,000. The contract has been let to the Batson-Cook Co., construction to be completed within the next four months.

To be built of red brick, to harmonize with the mill, the ground floor of the new building will consist of a large general office, and private offices for the superintendent, assistant superintendent, and director of public relations and personnel. On the second floor will be located the testing laboratory, a large filing department, and the air-conditioning plant.

ALBERTON, MD.—This century-old town and its cotton duck mills, put on the auction block, were "knocked down" to C. R. Daniels, Inc., of New York, the sole bidder, Nov. 23rd, for $65,000.

E. A. Trumpbour, treasurer, bid for the Daniels Co., which has been operating the mills under a temporary lease.

A large crowd thronged the mill court yard in holiday mood as the mill, and all buildings and stores except a Catholic Church and a railroad right-of-way, were sold.

Alberton, a "company town" of about 800 population, was founded by James S. Gary, and was owned and operated by the James S. Gary Co., Inc., until the firm went bankrupt. The mill employs about 165 persons.

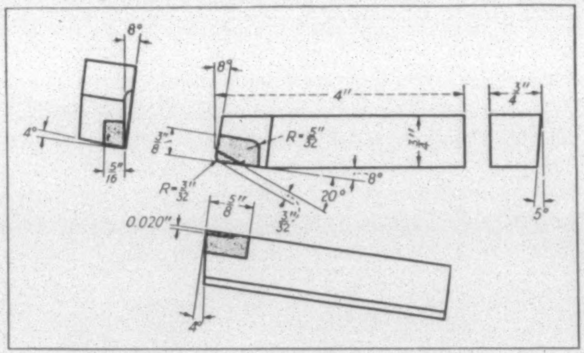
MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Machining Nickel Steels

(Continued from November 1st issue)

Milling

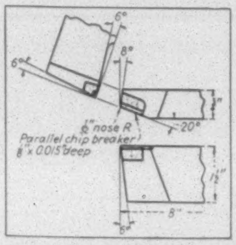
The most effective cutting speeds and feeds in milling are governed by the structure and hardness of the part, the amount of metal to be removed, the type of cutting tool, and nature of the cutting fluid. In general, cutting speed is selected to give the best compromise between maximum production and maximum life of the cutter.



One design of box turning tool that is used on turret lathes has a chip breaker form ground.

For the S.A.E.nickel steels cutting speeds of 60-70 surface ft. per min., and feeds of 0.008-0.010 in. per tooth, are commonly used. The finish cutting speeds are often 40 to 80 per cent higher than roughing speeds.

Recommended teeth angles are as follows: End relief angle, 3-5 deg.; clearance angle, 10-15 deg.; rake angle, 10-15 deg. The land usually is $\frac{1}{32}$ or $\frac{1}{16}$ in. wide. The clearance behind the cutting edge must be sufficient to avoid rubbing, but should not be so great as to allow the cutter to "hog in."



This turning tool tipped with cemented carbide has a parallel chip breaker which produces a long continuous chip when machining nickel steels.

Sawing

Band Saws—In cutting nickel alloy steels over ¼ in. thick, a hard temper saw with 8-14 teeth per inch, and with a raker set (one tooth to the left, one tooth straight, and one tooth to the right, etc.) gives a smooth finish and a satisfactory saw life. Recommended cutting speeds for S. A. E. nickel, nickel-chronium and nickel-chromium-molybednum steels are 250, 200 and 175 ft. per min., respectively. Thickness of material determines to a large extent the proper pitch of the saw; in general, saws for cutting thick sections should be of a coarser pitch than those for cutting thin ones.

Cutting Oils for Nickel Steels

Operation	Group 1*	Group 2**
Grinding	50W+1SO(F)	50W+1SO(F)
Cold sawing, high speed	30W+1SO	20W+1SO
Cold sawing, low speed	SM(3) LM	SM(3) LM
Hobbing, milling and drilling	15W+1SO SM(3) LM	10W+1SO SM(2) ———
Turning, boring, planing and shaping	20W+1SO SM(4) LM	20W+1SO SM(2) ———
Reaming	10W+1SO SM(3) LM	10W+1SO SM(1) ———
Broaching (roughing) under 1-in.	15W+1SO SM(4) LM	10W+1SO SM(3) ———
Broaching (roughing) over 1-in.	15W+1SO SM(3) LM	10W+1SO SM(2) ———
Broaching (finishing) under 1-in.	SM(2)	SM(2)
Broaching (Finishing) over 1-in.	SM(2)	SM(1)
Broaching (finishing) heavy duty	SM(1)	SM(1)
Die threading and tapping	SM(2) SM(3)	SM(1) ———
Pipe threading and automatic tapping	SM(1)	SM(1)

*S. A. E. steels 2015, 2315, 2320, 2330, 2335, 2515.

**S. A. E. steels 2340, 2350; 3115, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150; 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250; 3312, 3325, 3340; 3415, 3435, 3450; 4320, 4340, 4620, 4640, 4820.

Legend:

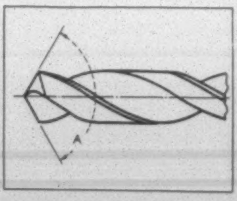
W=Water.

SO=soluble cutting oil.

SO(F)=soluble cutting oil processed to free itself of grit and dirt.
SM =sulphurized mineral oil; numbers in parenthese indicate cutting strength, number (4) being the strongest.

30 W +— 1SO=30 parts water plus 1 part soluble cutting oil.

For cutting materials ¼in. thick and under, an 18 to 32 pitch wave-set saw, operating between 400 and 1,500 ft. per min. should be used; the higher speeds being recommended for the thinner materials. A wave-set saw is one



The harder the steel, the greater should be the point angle when drilling. For steels with Brinell hardnesses up to 250, the point angle A should be 118 deg. For Brinell hardness of 300, 350, 400, and above, use point angles of 130, 130-150 and 150 deg., respectively.

with three consecutive teeth to the left, the next tooth straight, and the following three consecutive teeth to the right, etc. In all cases, the greater the feed, the wider and heavier must be the saw to withstand the cutting pressures. The steels are cut without a coolant of any kind, the heat generated being dissipated as the band travels around the carrier wheels.

Solid-Tooth Circular Saws—To this group belong saws from 8 to 32 in. diameter used for cutting metal cold. They are usually operated on milling machines and ordinary saw benches, in the smaller diameters, and on metal cutting-off machines in the larger diameters. In general, the saw speed should not exceed 60 ft. per min. There are some cases where speeds can be increased to 90 ft. per min. or more, while there are others where it is advantageous to hold the speed to 50 ft. per min. or less. Teeth angles for these circular saws will vary from 8 to 15 deg. for hook or rake angle, and from 7 to 12 deg. for the top clearance angle. Recommended feeds range from $\frac{1}{32}$ in. to 2½ in. per min. for general-purpose work.

Inserted-Tooth Saws—An inserted-tooth saw is not recommended for diameters under 18 in. They do not provide smooth cutting, because of the large tooth space required. For cutting S. A. E. nickel alloy steels, rim speeds up to 40 ft. per min. and feeds from 2½ to 10 min. per min., are recommended. Hook angles for the inserted teeth vary from 10 to 15 deg., while top clearance angles vary from 5 to 12 deg.

Hacksaws—For cutting the steels in question, hacksaws can be operated up to 100 strokes per min., with speeds varying from 0.008 to 0.020 in. per stroke, depending upon the size of blade being used. Feed pressures recommended vary between 75 and 250 lb.

Grinding

In so far as the selection of grinding wheels is concerned for S. A. E. nickel alloy steels, the plain nickel, nickel chromium, and nickel-chromium-molybdenum steels can be considered in the same general classification. They can be ground with the grinding wheels given in one of the accompany tables.

These specifications might have to be modified depending on special requirements of any given job. If extra fine finishes are required, it might be necessary to resort to a finer grit and softer grade of grinding wheel. For example, one grinding wheel manufacturer recommends for a mirror finish a soft-grade shellac-bonded wheel using 320 grit, or a very soft resinoid-bond wheel using 500 grit.

In machine grinding, work speed exerts a pronounced effect on the performance of grinding wheels. In general, fast work speeds tends to wear the wheel faster than slow work speed. The higher the work speed in relation to the wheel speed, the more work the wheel is required to do in a given amount of time; hence, the wheel has a tendency to wear at a faster rate. Should the work speed be decreased without changing the wheel speed, the wheel will be required to do less work in a given time, and will have a tendency to wear more slowly. Also the longer or larger the arc of contact between the wheel and the work, the faster should be the speed of the work for the wheel to cut steel properly.

Suggested Wheels for Grinding Nickel Allow Steels

Operation	Abrasive Type	Abrasive Grit Size	Abrasive Grade	Bond	Wheel Speed, Surface Ft. Per Min.
Annealed Steels:					
Centerless	Alum. ox.	30-60	Hard or med.	Vitrified	5500- 6500
Cylindrical	Alum. ox.	36-60	Med.	Vitrified	5500- 6500
Cutting-off	Alum. ox.	30-46	Hard or med.	Resinoid	10000-16000
Internal	Alum. ox.	40-60	Med. or soft	Vitrified	5500- 6500
Surface:					
Straight	Alum. ox.	24-50	Med. or soft	Vitrified	4500- 5000
Cylinder	Alum. ox.	24-40	Soft	Vitrified	4500- 5000
Case-hardened steels:					
Centerless	Alum. ox.	40-80	Med.	Vitrified	5500- 6500
Cylindrical	Alum. ox.	40-80	Med.	Vitrified	5500- 6500
Cutting-off	Alum. ox.	46-50	Hard or med.	Resinoid	10000-16000
Internal	Alum. ox.	40-60	Med. or soft	Vitrified	5500- 6500
Surface:					
Straight	Alum. ox.	24-50	Soft	Vitrified	4500- 5000
Cylinder	Alum. ox.	24-40	Soft	Vitrified	4500- 5000
Tempered Steels:					
Centerless	Alum. ox.	50-80	Med. or soft	Vitrified	5500- 6500
Cylindrical	Alum. ox.	50-80	Med. of soft	Vitrified	5500- 6500
Cutting-off	Alum. ox.	46-50	Hard or med.	Resinoid	10000-16000
Internal	Alum. ox.	46-80	Med. of soft	Vitrified	5500- 65000
Surface:					
Straight	Alum. ox.	24-50	Soft	Vitrified	45-00- 5000
Cylinder	Alum. ox.	24-40	Soft	Vitrified	45-00- 5000

NOTE: For mirror finishes, silicon-carbide shellac-bonded wheels of soft 320 grit abrasive, and silicon-carbide resinoid-bonded wheels of very soft 500 grit abrasive, have been recommended.

WELDING NICKEL ALLOY STEELS

The S. A. E. nickel alloy steels may be arc welded providing certain precautions are observed. Alloy steels as a class have greater hardening tendencies than carbon steel, and cracking difficulties may be encountered in medium carbon alloy steels if the welding procedure is the same as employed for mild steel. The most effective means of securing good welds in alloy steels is to limit the carbon content; however, it is at times expedient to weld steels in which strength properties of such magnitude are required that carbon cannot be limited to values compatible with best welding characteristics. With such steels it is necessary to employ means of lowering hardening tendencies, which is most frequently done by preheating.

In addition to composition of the base material, the size and shape of the parts being welded, the electrode, the atmospheric temperatures and other variables are all factors that determine whether preheating is necessary. As the S. A. E. steels are usually employed in bar form, the accompanying table was prepared to indicate technique for welding sections encountered in commercial bars. The same technique would not necessarily apply for light wall tubing or for forgings.

Although carbon is the most potent element affecting welding characteristics of steels, the respective alloys used in the S. A. E. steels also have a decided influence. Considered from the effect of increasing weld hardening, nickel at 2 per cent or less is least potent of the alloying additions when compared on a weight percentage basis, resulting in straight nickel steels being among the safest alloy steels to weld. If the carbon content does not exceed 0.20 per cent steels with nickel as high as 3½ per cent may be welded in thin sections without preheating. This includes S. A. E. 2015, 2115, and 2315. In S. A. E. 2315 if carbon is on the high side, it may be advisable to preheat as the steel will have a fairly high hardening tendency. S. A. E. 2300 are the only S. A. E. plain nickel steels listed in the higher carbon grades although there is 2¾ per cent nickel steel of medium carbon content popular for forgings. These steels, because of relatively heavy alloy content in addition to higher carbon, have high hardening tendencies and should always be preheated before welding. Steels falling within the range S. A. E. 2330 to 2345 should be preheated to 300-600° F., the amount of preheat depending upon carbon content and the type of joint.

The nickel-chromium steels should be preheated before welding unless both the carbon and alloy content are relatively low, such as in S. A. E. 3115. The preheating temperature depends as much on the carbon content as upon the amount of nickel and chromium present so that steels such as S. A. E. 3215 and S. A. E. 3125 can be welded safely with preheating temperatures 200-300° F., while the higher carbon and higher alloyed steels such as S. A. E. 3140, 3240 and 3340 should be preheated to 1000° F. before welding is attempted.

Nickel-molybdenum steels have hardening tendencies somewhat similar to nickel-chromium steels and should be handled in a similar manner on welding. With the exception of S. A. E. 4615 with carbon on the low side, the steels of this group should be preheated. The S. A. E. 4800 series, because of higher alloy content, have higher hardening tendencies than the S. A. E. 4600 series and for the same carbon content should be preheated to higher temperatures.

The S. A. E. 4300 nickel-chromium-molybdenum series and S. A. E. 3300, nickel-chromium steels have the highest hardening tendencies of any of the nickel alloy steels. Steels such as S. A. E. 3340 require particular care and high preheat temperatures if they are to be welded successfully. Nickel-chromium-molybdenum steels such as S. A. E. 4340 are somewhat easier to weld than the S. A. E. 3300 series but they also require special care and high preheating temperatures.

Alloy steels should be subjected to a stress-relief anneal subsequent to welding, preferably at a minimum temperature of 1150° F. Steels that are preheated prior to welding should not be permitted to cool after welding but should be charged into the annealing furnace immediately.

Covered electrodes higher in tensile strength than the general-purpose electrodes for welding low-alloy high-tensile steels, containing under 0.20 per cent carbon, are recommended for welding S. A. E. nickel alloy steels. There are two general types of covered or heavily coated electrodes, those within mineral coatings, which generally are restricted to flat and vertical welding and those with cellulose coatings, which are classed as all position electrodes. Nickel may be present in either the core wire or the coating and when relatively high nickel contents are desired in the deposit, usually both the core wire and the coating contain nickel. Even with all position electrodes downhand welding is preferred wherever possible; $\frac{3}{16}$-in. electrodes are used for vertical welds in 1-in. or thicker sections, while $\frac{5}{32}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$-in. electrodes are recommended generally for vertical or overhead welding, especially in thinner sections. The electrode should be positive (work negative). Each bead should be thoroughly and carefully cleaned before following beads are applied.

For flat welding, a 30-volt arc is recommended for most types of electrodes held not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. from the end of the coating to the work; the coating must not contact the molten metal. The arc voltage for vertical and overhead welding should be 25 volts minimum as a closer arc must be maintained to secure penetration. In vertical welding, a shelf is built up at the bottom, and a full weave from side to side is used as the welding progresses from the bottom. In overhead welding, the electrode which is held vertical is moved slight back and forth. Voltages will vary slightly among electrodes as type and thickness of coating as well as arc length have an effect.

In gas welding nickel alloy steels, nickel has little effect on the flowing of the metal as it is melted; actually, the fluidity is increased and there is a reduction in sparking. The strength of the weld is increased by nickel melted into the welds from the base metal. Parts being welded should be preheated at 300-600° F. to prevent cracking as the weld metal passes through the hot-short range.

Weldability of Nickel Steels

S. A. E. No.	Carbon %	Metal Arc	Carbon Arc	Gas	Spot	Seam	Forge**	Preheat* Tem., .F
2015, 2115, 2315, 3115, 4615	0.20 max.	x	x	x	x	x	0	None
2330-35 2340-45	0.25/0.50	x	n	x	o	o	o	300-600
3125, 3215	0.30 max.	x	n	x	o	o	o	200-400
3130-40 X3140, 3230	0.25/0.45	x	n	x	o	o	o	600-800
3145-50 3245-50 3325-40 3240, 3435 3450	0.20/0.55	x	n	x	o	o	o	900-1100
4620 4815, 4820	0.25 max.	x	n	x	o	o	o	400-800
4340-45, X4340, 4640***	0.35/0.50	x	n	x	o	o	o	400-900

The letter x indicates that the process may be used under the conditions stated.

The letter n indicates that no data are available on which to base a recommendation.

The letter o indicates that the process is not used.

Note: If heat-treated prior to welding, these data do not apply.

Note: As a rule, preheat temperatures should be maintained until parts are stress-relieved, usually at a minimum temperature of 1150 F.

*Nickel alloy steels of many types do not require preheating if carbon contents are low, the permissible maxima being partly dependent on the proportions of alloying elements present. However, size and shape of structures is also a factor determining whether preheating may be required. The need for preheating increases generally with increase in section thickness and welding speed.

**Not used for commercial butt or lap welded pipe but some of these alloy steels are forge welded with fluxes as in hand shovel manufacture.

***Very little data available; SAE 4340 is welded for aircraft structural assemblies.

The S. A. E. nickel-chromium alloy steels can be welded by the oxyacetylene process, but the properties of the base metal in the vicinity of the weld appear to be affected adversely and are not fully restored by heat treatment. These steels should also be preheated before welding, at temperatures ranging from 300-600° F., and stress relieved at temperatures above 1100° F.

Current Variations for Welding Nickel Steels

Electrode size, in.	Current Ranges Down*	Current Ranges Vertical and Overhead**
$\frac{1}{8}$	75-130	75-130
$\frac{5}{32}$	90-175	100-160
$\frac{3}{16}$	140-225	125-180
$\frac{1}{4}$	190-325	
$\frac{5}{16}$	250-400	

*Minimum arc voltage=30 volts.

**Minimum arc voltage=25 volts.

Molybdenum, ranging from 0.15 to 0.40 per cent, in nickel alloy steels, has little if any effect on the flowing of the steel as it is melted. Actually molybdenum may make the steel more suitable for welding in that its presence tends to retard grain growth and embrittlement at high temperatures. Preheat and stress relieving temperatures used with nickel and nickel-chromium steels also apply to those containing molybdenum.

In gas welding, the welding rod should have approximately the same composition as the base. In many instances thin strips sheared from the base material are used.

Gas Cutting

The simple progressive type of gas cutting, with the preheating flame surrounding the cutting oxygen orifice, can be used on the S. A. E. nickel-alloy steels. Those with carbon contents of 0.20 per cent or less may be cut safely without preheating. This is applicable to S. A. E. 2015, 2115, 2315, 2330, 3115, 4615. However, preheating or reheating may be necessary when carbon runs high, or cutting is done below 60-80° F., to prevent damaging the cut surface and to preserve or restore commercial properties.

The remaining S. A. E. nickel-alloy steels harden under the gas flame and should be heat-treated, furnace or otherwise, subsequent to cutting to improve or recondition the structure of the cut surface. It is important to keep the material warm between the time of cutting and heat-treatment.

Burlington Mills' New Stock Issues Up for Vote Dec. 6

Stockholders of Burlington Mills Corp. will be asked at a special meeting to be held December 6th, to authorize 130,000 shares of cumulative preferred stock, issuable in series and to increase the authorized amount of common stock from 700,000 shares to 1,200,000 shares. Of the new preferred, 80,000 shares designated as cumulative convertible preferred stock, $2.75 series, are to be issued and sold for cash, under agreements already entered into, to a group of underwriters headed by Lehman Bros., Commercial Investment Trust, Inc., and Kertheim & Co., who will resell the shares to the public after a registration statement becomes effective.

The proceeds are to provide the corporation with additional working capital and with funds to effect certain improvements and additions to its present plants, the purchase of looms, throwing spindles, hosiery machinery, cottages for employees and other equipment, and the acquisition of an additional hosiery finishing plant heretofore leased. The new preferred stock will be entitled to receive $50 per share and accrued dividends in case of any dissolution, and the series to be issued and sold will be redeemable at $55 per share on or before January 1, 1944, and at $53.75 per share thereafter plus accrued dividends in each case. The conversion privilege of the new preferred $2.75 series is to be at the price of $21 per share of common stock taking the preferred shares at $50 per share.

It is expected that the public offering of the new preferred will take place during the middle of December.

J. Spencer Love, president of Burlington Mills, in his letter to stockholders, reveals that consolidated net sales for the first nine months of 1940 were $36,840,900, as compared with $28,781,722 in the same period of 1939, an increase of 28 per cent.

Mill Janitor Is Negro Golf King

From the column of Ed. Danforth, sports editor of the *Atlanta Journal*, we note the following:

"I wondered if you might be interested in an item about our janitor at Martha Mills, Hugh (Pat) Smith, who won the Negro National Open golf championship in Chicago. Pat has played in this tournament annually for several years and has always finished in the money. This time he won it.

"Pat takes his honors modestly. He grew up around the Thomaston Country Club as a caddy and learned the game by imitating the best players. He knows the game so well that all of us ask him for tips when we get off our game.

"When Pat got back from Chicago with his trophy he also had a roll of folding money. He said it was some of Joe Louis' money, and this is how he tells it:

" 'Joe Louis and his teacher come out to watch de toonament and dey got in an awgyment about Joe's teachah bein' a bettah golfah than me. Joe said he'd bet $200 his teachah could beat me. So de South'n boys got up $200 and the day befo' the toonament I played him. Well, I taken de first six holes and chopped his haid off at de fo'teenth, five and fo'.' "

"You must see Pat play to realize what a fine swing he has. Come to see us."—Joe Medcalf, Martha Mills, Silvertown, Ga.

If some of us had the power of imitating the movements of experts as well as Pat and his race, we might not have to go through such agony learning how to play golf the hard way.

British Report New Type of Rayon Made Of Seaweed

Bradford, Eng.—The discovery of an entirely new noninflammable rayon produced from seaweed, which is locally available, is announced by Professor Speakman, textile head of Leeds University, in addressing the Yorkshire Dyers. Having this material so accessible is calculated to help the British war effort by reducing demands for shipping space, as is now the case in importing cellulose for rayon yarn and staple fiber production.

Professor Speakman said that the seaweed contained from 20 to 30 per cent of extractable alginic acid, which, when dissolved in soda liquor, could be extruded through spinnerets into a soluble coagulating bath in the same manner and using the same machinery as in the manufacture of viscose process rayon.

If the coagulating bath was simply an acid solution the extracted alginates would be useless as textile fibers, but methods had been discovered for obtaining alginates which resisted alkalies, thus producing the new non-inflammable rayon. When a fabric of the new yarn was soaked with gasoline, and ignited, the gasoline burned away, leaving the fabric unaltered in appearance, the professor said.

The new rayon possessed a high luster and good strength, both properties variable by alterations in manufacture, it was said. The dyeing properties are likewise variable to suit particular requirements.

Work on the new rayon has been in progress about two years, and it is difficult to believe such cheap and available material as seaweed had not received earlier consideration as a possible source of textile fibers, said Professor Speakman. The new material can provide many articles of clothing from a raw material abundant in supply, which Professor Speakman hopes after a little further development will contribute to the general war effort.

It is understood that the new yarn has not yet reached the stage of commercial production.

New Elastic Resin for Finishing Rayons and Cottons Reported

Philadelphia.—A new resin for use in finishing rayons and cottons, said to have the elastic qualities of rubber latex, has been developed by the Rohm & Haas Co. While similar to latex in its elastic properties, it is said not to oxidize with age, does not develop an odor and does not cause discoloration of the fabric. It can be used in concentrated form for coatings on fabric, or in more dilute form for impregnating fabrics to produce a variety of finishing effects.

Three grades are available. The soft grade, said to be the most elastic and rubber-like, is designed for use as a coating material, producing tough, elastic films. While it is soft, it is said not to be tacky, and films formed by its use do not soften with heat or become brittle and hard when cold.

The medium grade produces a firmer and drier film that is note quite as elastic and, in addition to providing coating effects, is said to permit a variety of fabric finishing effect on rayons and cottons.

The hardest resin in the series is said to be completely resistant to solvents. In low concentrations, it is claimed to produce such finishes on spun rayon fabrics as soft hand and full, non-slip finishes on rayon satins and taffetas.

This new elastic resin is described as a modification of the acrylate of RHoplex type, which has been in wide use in the textile field during the last few years. Like the other acrylate resins, it will be sold as a concentrated aqueous dispersion. Also, like the other acrylates, it produces films that are claimed to be tough and durable, colorless and odorless and to require no curing or special handling.

NOTICE OF RECEIVER'S SALE
of
EXCELSIOR MILLS

Pursuant to the authority and direction contained in an Order of the Court of Common Pleas for Union County, State of South Carolina, signed by Hon. E. C. Dennis, on November 25th, 1940, and filed November 26th, 1940, in the case of Deering-Milliken Company, Inc., Plaintiff, vs. Excelsior Mills, Defendant, the undersigned Receiver will sell at public outcry before the Court House at Union, South Carolina, at 11 o'clock A. M., on December 18th, 1940, to the highest bidder, for cash

ALL THE PROPERTY OF EXCELSIOR MILLS, INCLUDING LAND, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, STOCK IN PROCESS, SUPPLIES, MANUFACTURED GOODS, COTTON, CHOSES IN ACTION, AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY OF SAID EXCELSIOR MILLS, EXCEPT CASH ON HAND OR IN THE BANK.

The principal items of real estate, buildings, etc., are briefly described as follows:

All that certain tract or parcel of land in Union School District, in the City of Union, County of Union, and State of South Carolina, bounded on the North by West Cohen Street and Going's Estate lands, on the East by South Church Street, on the Southeast and South by Hart Street, and on the West by property of C. D. Blalock and the Greer lands, containing 110 acres, more or less, but excluding from said tract of land 39 lots and 38 buildings heretofore sold to individual purchasers, for which deeds have been executed and delivered.

1 Standard type 2-story brick factory building, approximately 203 feet by 78 feet, containing 11,568 spindles and complementary machinery.

1 Standard type 3-story reinforced concrete, steel sash factory building, approximately 145 feet by 115 feet, containing 416 40-inch Draper E Model looms and complementary machinery, and 12 24-section 42-gauge Wildman Leggers, and 3 24-section 42-gauge Wildman Footers and complementary equipment for the making of full fashioned hosiery.

1 Standard type 1-story factory building 75 feet by 121 feet, with basement.

1 Machine Shop.

1 Boiler House.

1 Brick Coal Pocket.

1 1-story Frame Waste House.

1 2-story brick School Building, containing two rooms, hall and auditorium.

1 Frame Warehouse, 2 sections, divided by brick fire wall, 32 feet by 142 feet, with basement under each section.

1 Frame Opening Room 32 feet by 60 feet by 25 feet by 42 feet.

1 1-story Brick Office Building 50 feet by 34 feet.

1 50,000 gallon steel sprinkler tank.

1 180,000 gallon concrete reservoir.

58 Frame Delling Houses and one dwelling house used as a storage house, and one community house.

Inventories of the supplies, cotton, stock in process, manufactured goods and all other personal property will be furnished and announced at the sale and made available for prospective bidders, complete in every detail and as accurate as possible as required by the Order of Sale.

IT IS A CONDITION OF THE SALE THAT THE PURCHASER SHALL NOT BE ENTITLED TO ANY MONEY IN THE HANDS OF THE RECEIVER OR IN THE BANK TO HIS CREDIT BUT SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ALL OTHER PROPERTY ON HAND AT THE TIME WHEN POSSESSION IS TURNED OVER TO HIM, AND IT IS THE INTENTION OF THIS SALE TO SELL AND DISPOSE OF ALL OF THE ASSETS OF EVERY NATURE AND DESCRIPTION OF SAID COMPANY OTHER THAN MONEY ON HAND OR IN THE BANK.

Any one desiring to bid at the sale shall first deposit with the Receiver a cashier's check or a certified check on some bank of good standing made payable to the Receiver in the sum of not less than $5,000.

The successful bidder shall be required to deposit within two (2) days thereafter the further sum of $25,000, and pay the remainder of the purchase price within thirty (30) days from date of said sale. Qualifying checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the close of the sale.

Should the successful bidder fail to complete compliance the property will be resold on the same terms on some succeeding Wednesday after readvertisement as directed in said Order.

Any party to the action may bid and become the purchaser.

W. S. NICHOLSON,
As Receiver for Excelsior Mills.

LOCATE PERSONS

Mrs. T. H. Nettles, of R. F. D., Gloster, Miss., now 31 years old and with a family of her own, is trying to locate her parents, J. H. Barfield and Minnie Ella Barfield. Mrs. Nettles was placed in a Methodist Orphanage in Jackson, Miss., when an infant. She has heard that her parents are working in a Southern cotton mill. Anyone knowing of their whereabouts please notify her at above address.

PRACTICAL SUPERINTENDENT would like change. Familiar with working all off grades cotton and waste. Wool, Rayon, etc. Real producer and good manager. Satisfying references. Age 46, clean habits. Small salary. Excell in Carding and Spinning. Address P. O. Box 1192, Gastonia, N. C.

WANTED

Good helper, mostly burning down, for Roller Shop, at once. Job pays 35c per hour, time and half over 40 hours. Must be fast and good.

Address "Roller;"
Care Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE

1 Barber-Colman spooler and warper in first-class condition. Built 1932.

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Britain Delivers Her Woolen Goods

A plan for the dispersion of Britain's woolen and worsted mills, and for sharing work upon export orders, has been so successful that in one month £2,419,598 worth of woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures have been shipped overseas, according to reports from Robert Williamson, London.

The most up-to-date of these mills are now hidden far away in the hills. If, by the odd chance, an enemy bomber does make a hit on one of them the work being done in the mill is by a mutual scheme of work transferred to another.

The result is to be noted not only in the large woolen exports for the month but in the actual arrivals of these exported goods. There is no country with which the British woolen trade has closer relations than the Argentine: one-tenth of the vast British export trade in woolen tissues is done with the Argentine.

In the first six months of the present year no fewer than 263 ships flying the British flag entered the ports of the Argentine and in the last month of the period 39 ships, more than maintaining the average, safely arrived.

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After serving as bags, the solid weaves are reclaimed by many a practical housewife and made into dresses, overalls, playsuits, smocks, aprons, doll clothes, boys' shorts, pajamas, bibs, table runners, tea towels, bedspreads, luncheon sets, slip covers for chairs and studio couches, bridge table covers, kitchen curtains, laundry bags, garment and shoe bags, and clothespin aprons.

Chile Developing Cotton Yarn Mills

Santiago, Chile. — Chile produces no cotton and there is no appreciable manufacture of yarn commercially, although the establishment of a yarn industry is now well under way. A few years ago, as a result of protests by local textile manufacturers, protection to the new industry was restricted to the exemption for two years of duties on machinery brought in for these mills. Now that the United States Government has granted the Chilean government a loan of 11 million dollars, part of this sum is being destined for the further development of the textile industry in Chile.

At present there are some 45 mills varying in size throughout this country, devoted to the production of cotton textiles. In 1937, such mills produced 19,900,000 meters of cotton goods.

North American Rayon's Net Profit Decreases

Net earnings of $380,584, after provision for depreciation and all taxes, included normal Federal income taxes at 24 per cent and estimated excess profit taxes, are reported by North American Rayon Corp. for the 12 weeks ended September 7, 1940. This compares with net profit of $551,535 in the 12 weeks ended September 9, 1939.

For the 36 weeks ended September 7, 1940, North American Rayon reports net profit of $1,297,039 after depreciation and all taxes including normal Federal income taxes at 24 per cent, and estimated excess profit taxes. This compares with net profit of $1,167,994 in the corresponding period of 1939.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The fact that mills are generally comfortably sold ahead coupled with national defense purchases has slowed down the market for cotton grey goods recently. Most Southern mills are operating at capacity now, and their selling agents are watching all developments closely in an effort to best utilize their mills' capacity during the next several months.

Lack of sufficient bidding on needed army equipment recently has raised the spectre of the government's power to apply the priority system on government contracts, but it is generally felt that the materials that the government is most in need of could be little augmented by this system. Most of the looms available for such cloths are busy on such contracts now.

The only way out of the dilemma, according to some observers, is to draft specifications for substitute cloths which can be produced by mass production methods. The Army has also asked bids on 662,000 yards of single filling, 29½-inch 11.31-ounce khaki duck, which will be opened at Jeffersonville on the same day. It is quite possible that the amounts offered on this proposal will be far in excess of the quantities sought.

Most mills making numbered duck have long since given up the attempt to supply the civilian trade except with substitutes that would not interfere in any way with the manufacture of military supplies. Prices on the numbered cloths rose this week to 55 per cent off list. Deliveries rather than price, however, are of paramount importance in this division of the market now.

This evidence of continued Army buying, however, is regarded in Worth Street as encouraging in view of the fact that a number of both buyers and sellers are of the opinion that a let-down is to be expected. No accurate figures are obtainable as yet as what percentage of the amount of business on mill books consists of military orders but it is generally believed that they constitute about 20 per cent of the unfinished business for the industry as a whole. Most observers are inclined to attribute the sharp rise in cotton consumption in October to the heavy quantities of the raw material consumed by duck mills.

One bright spot in the national cotton situation is the fact that the buying of heavier goods for use in the national defense program is resulting in a much heavier than usual consumption of cotton.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.
Selling Agents
40-46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—Cotton yarns are enjoying the generally-felt better tempo of buying and more stable prices that are current throughout the nation as a result of national defense purchasing. However, the advent of the third shift on certain types of yarns and the more general application of a full second shift has tended to make many counts available to buyers that would not have been in the market under normal circumstances.

There are some buyers who have turned to secondary sources and report finding supplies easier to buy than they expected, for deliveries through the next 30 to 60 days. This accounts for reports that lately some of the inquiries lodged with leading suppliers have not been followed up—presumably because of stiff quotations.

Where it has been admitted that sources are losing some orders to lower-priced competitors, it is said that forward deliveries are sold up, and that the production gained by operating spindles extra hours or putting in supplementary equipment where available, must be devoted to helping out on deliveries that have fallen behind. That is, there is little additional production among these yarns mills that can be offered in the markets for use before March, the suppliers explain.

It is said by distributors of sale yarn that higher prices often have been paid in the past and during the 1936-1937 movement the quotations for counts now regarded as leaders were 10 to more than 20 per cent higher than they are now—in prospect of a scarcity which never developed. It is urged that the yarn business now is on a much sounder basis than it was a year ago, or four years ago, as all the yarn now being contracted for is virtually sure to be taken in.

While it is still too early to estimate the effect of the Conscription Act and the general increase in activity in all lines of business, there is the ever-present possibility of increased cost in the yarn business, along with all other lines of work. In the production of yarns, many more persons are used, and in teaching the work to learners, the producers prefer to teach the younger persons. Just what effect this will have on future production is problematical.

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Piedmont Division, S. T. A., Digs Into Wage and Hour Law

(*Continued from Page 15*)

Mill Responsible for Contractor

Mr. B.: In contract work in a mill—for instance, if a mill hires someone to come in and overhaul all its spinning frames and agrees to pay so much per frame, if the contractor hires others to come in and help him, who is responsible for the pay of that help, the mill or the contractor?

Mr. MacRae: Both of them, jointly. The contractor is primarily responsible, but if he does not do it I bring a case against both of them. If you have any contractors doing work for you, you have to be sure that they pay the minimum.

A Member: Suppose they do not want to tell you what they pay?

Mr. MacRae: You had better make it your business to tell them that they should comply with the law, that you do not want the wage and hour law violated.

A Member: There is one thing I did not get clear. If you have piece workers and they work over 40 hours, is the overtime to be paid for at the rate for the 40 hours?

Mr. MacRae: No. You take the total amount they made and divide it by the total number of hours worked. Then, after the first 40 hours, pay one and one-half times that rate for the number of hours over.

Mr. A.: Suppose I am going to have a warehouse built and let a contract to have it done. Do I have to see that that contractor pays the minimum? In other words, if he violated the law, should we be held liable?

Mr. MacRae: Jointly with him.

Mr. D.: How does that come under the Wage and Hour Law?

Mr. MacRae: Because he is working on something that is necessary to the production of the goods that go into interstate commerce. If the warehouse is not necessary for goods that go into commerce, why have it built?

Mr. A.: Does the lumber industry or the contracting industry have a different rate from the textile industry?

Mr. MacRae: They have a 30-cent rate.

Mr. A.: If he is paying 30 cents, would we be obligated for more?

Mr. MacRae: In my opinion he would be obligated for 30 cents.

Mr. A.: And if he works his carpenters overtime he is supposed to pay them 45 cents?

Mr. MacRae: Yes. If he does not you may be called upon to pay them.

A Member: How about work on tenement houses?

Mr. MacRae: I do not think that would come in.

A Member: In other words, it is contract work in the mill plant, itself?

Mr. MacRae: Yes, sir.

A Member: Where does the minimum wage law start?

If you buy lumber, where does the minimum start?

Mr. MacRae: With the man that cuts the tree down.

Mr. I.: Suppose a man works 30 hours in one plant and goes over to another plant and works 20 hours there?

Mr. MacRae: Do they have the same stockholders or directors?

Mr. I.: No.

Mr. MacRae: Technically there is no violation. He just defeats the intent of the law. We call them both up and tell them there is no violation but that it is defeating the intent of the law.

Mr. I.: Suppose he is working in some place that does not come under the law? Or suppose he is running a business of his own?

Mr. MacRae: We cannot do anything about that.

Mr. U.: Mr. A. was talking about bringing learners into the mill. Is that where you have teachers, or is it without teachers? In other words, if we have vocational classes authorized by the State, with paid teachers, we have to have a minimum number in the classes. For instance, if we have a class of weavers learning to be loom fixers, the classes are conducted on the job. If we could not do that, each mill would have to have a laboratory. The class numbers about five, say.

Mr. MacRae: Do you have your regular employee there with the instructor?

Mr. U.: The way we generally do is that we have an instructor who is paid by the State and the school, who instructs those weavers in the art of loom fixing. The regular loom fixer is there.

Mr. MacRae: If the loom is broken down and they fix it back so it will get in production?

Mr. C.: Suppose the loom is in as nearly perfect condition as you can get it, and you tear it down to show them how to put it back. Would that come in there?

Mr. MacRae: I would not think so. I don't know.

Mr. A.: Where we have a class that comes in on Saturday morning, an accredited class with an instructor paid by the State and the school, the State inspector has said those people do not come within the provisions of the law.

Mr. A.: We realize that if you give us an exemption—

Mr. MacRae: If you get an exemption it would have to be on an industry basis. It would apply to every textile plant in the United States. If not, it would give you a competitive advantage. What would you think of some competitor of yours who worked a man 40 hours in one department and then sent him upstairs and he worked another 40 hours without pay?

Mr. A.: I think the solution would be that if the learner took any work from the regular employee, then he should be paid; but if he did not, then he should not be paid. The only thing we want is to get some learners and get some help.

Mr. MacRae: It is a question how you can do that. That is what you should put down.

Mr. A.: I believe a solution can be worked out that would be fair to both employer and employee.

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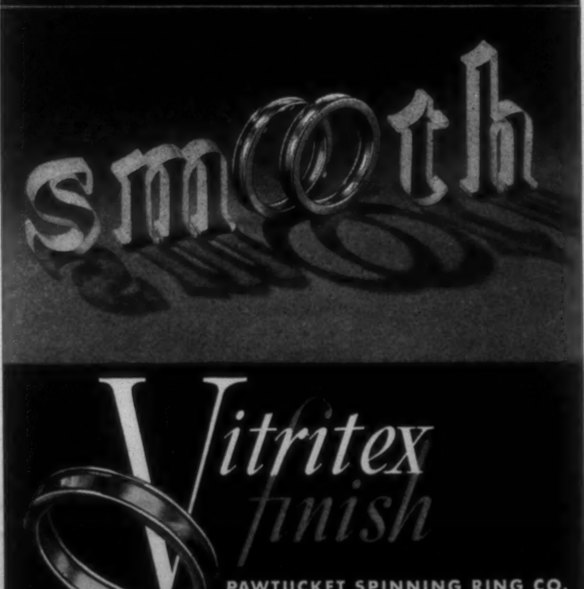

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Mr. MacRae: You would have to have some kind of agreement as to how many hours a week and then guarantee that he would get that job after so many hours, and then have certain restrictions as to the duties he could perform.

Mr. V.: I believe you said that any change in the law governing the textile industry would have to be universal. Would that apply to the garment industry, for example? If we should have exemption for learners, would that apply also to the garment industry?

Mr. MacRae: No, only the textile industry.

Mr. V.: I understood the learner provision was inserted because of sweat-shop conditions in the garment industry.

Mr. MacRae: Not necessarily. I have found a lot of industries worse.

Mr. V.: In the textile industry we absolutely cannot train a man unless he goes through and works on the machine. He is likely to do more damage than he will ever earn. We should like to have some provision for learners, and rest assured that just as soon as those learners get on a production basis they will be paid.

Handicaps Ambitious Boys

Mr. X.: Last year, at the close of high school, we had a few boys leaving high school who were very ambitious. We put them in jobs and paid them full wages, as we do not have provision for learners. Those boys now want to advance, and they have asked me if I will let them come back in the mill and learn a different job. I told them that under the law I cannot do it, and they feel that their Government is handicapping them, preventing them from advancing themselves.

Mr. MacRae: I realize that situation exists. I can see the angle to the young fellow out of school. But you must realize that the law was written several years ago, when conditions were different, when there were not so many jobs. There are always two sides to a situation. I do not think the Government would have any objection to your doing that if there is no unemployment there, if you have taken back your old men. But the man that had the job first has the first purchase on it.

Mr. X.: That condition is changing now, of course.

Mr. MacRae: Yes, with a million men going into the army it is bound to change.

I am sorry, gentlemen, that I have not been able to give you more definite answers. If there is anything I can do for you at any time just write us or call us or come to see us.

Mr. Y.: On these Government contracts, suppose a girl comes in and says she is 18 years old and wants work, who has to prove her age? Whose responsibility is it?

Mr. MacRae: It is your responsibility. In other words, the law provides that you cannot work anybody under that age. Then, for you to clear yourself, she has to give you some evidence that she is over 18.

Mr. Y.: Where will she get it?

Mr. MacRae: She has a birth certificate.

Mr. Y.: The inspector would not accept the Bible record and would not accept an insurance policy record.

Mr. MacRae: She can get a birth certificate.

Mr. C.: I would not work her until she brought one to me.

Mr. Z.: If she comes to you and says she is 18 you would not make her prove it, would you?

Mr. C.: If I had any doubt about it I would.

Mr. Y.: I will tell you the advice the inspector gave me—make darn sure she is 19.

State Maximum Hour Law

A Member: If a man does devote more than 20 per cent of his time to some work in which non-exempt employees are engaged, can you work him more than 55 hours a week?

Another Member: Not under the State law.

Mr. MacRae: I do not know the State law. In complying with both laws you have to comply with the one more beneficial to the employee.

Mr. W.: Which classification of administrative employee are we supposed to use, State or Federal?

Mr. MacRae: Relative to what?

Mr. W.: The number of hours the man can work a week.

Mr. MacRae: They do not clash at all. The State has a limitation; the Federal law has not. Naturally, you have to comply with the State law.

Mr. W.: The Federal law says that a man that does more than 20 per cent of the same kind of work as a non-exempt is not an administrative employee?

Mr. MacRae: That is right. You are under the State law.

Mr. W.: Then an overseer could not work over 55 hours?

Mr. MacRae: No, because the State law forbids it.

A Member: No, the State law does not forbid it, not for an executive.

Mr. MacRae: Then they do not clash at all. In fact, in North Carolina the State Labor Department does our inspection.

Always Have To Pay Highest Rate

Mr. Q.: Suppose a weaver works 40 hours at 50 cents, and then you decide to use him 8 more hours as a battery hand, battery hands being paid at a lower rates. How would you arrive at his compensation?

Mr. MacRae; You have to pay him time and one-half at the higher rate.

Mr. Q.: Suppose you have a sweeper who works 40 hours and then works 10 hours at another job that pays a higher rate?

Mr. MacRae: Pay him time and one-half for overtime at the higher rate.

Chairman Bowen: I believe that is all the discussion.

Mr. Dilling is now going to say a few words to us.

Marshall Dilling, Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.: I should like to say just a word about the Southern Textile Association. It is, as you know, an Association of mill men devoted to bettering the textile industry. Every mill man in the South is invited to attend these sectional meetings that we have, for discussion of our problems. But it does take some money to run the Association; it cost us about $50 to hold this meeting this morning. So I want to invite any person here who is not a member to join. Mr. Royal, the Secretary, is over here; see him before you leave and give him your name and pay four fee.

Mr. Royal: On behalf of the Association I want to thank Mr. MacRae for coming up here. He has spent about two and a half hours in pretty hard work. He did not expect it, and I think he has acquitted himself as creditably as anyone could. (Applause.)

Chairman Bowen: Is there anything further to come

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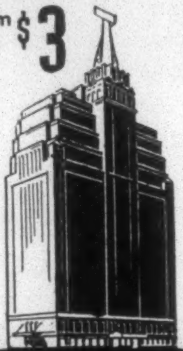

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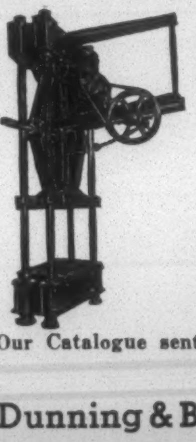

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before the meeting? If not, we stand adjourned.

(Thereupon the meeting adjourned at 12:25 o'clock P. M.)

Court Holds Employer Can't Refuse Wage Board Look At Books

Washington, D. C.—Employers may not refuse the Wage and Hour Division access to their records on the ground that they believe they are not engaged in interstate commerce, Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe ruled in ordering the G. & C. Novelty Co., Chicago, Ill., to obey a subpoena issued by Thomas O'Malley, regional director.

Judge Igoe sustained the contention of attorneys for the Wage and Hour Division that the division is not compelled to abide by an employer's determination that he is not engaged in interstate commerce, but has the right to examine the employer's records.

"Otherwise, anybody who might be proceeded against could say they were not engaged in interstate commerce and tell the division, 'You cannot come in,'" Judge Igoe declared.

Cotton Ginnings To Nov. 14th Below Same Period Last Year

Washington, D. C.—Counting round as half bales and excluding linters, 10,071,658 bales of cotton were ginned from the growth of 1940 prior to November 14th, according to preliminary statistics made public by the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. These ginnings compare with 10,682,457 bales in 1939 and 10,742,579 bales in 1938.

Ginnings for 1940 include 32,187 bales of the crop of 1940 ginned prior to August 1st which was counted in the supply for the season of 1939-1940, compared with 137,254 and 157,865 bales of the crops of 1939 and 1938.

These statistics include 3,274 round bales for 1940; 156,896 for 1939; and 142,435 for 138. Included in the above are 17,559 bales of American-Egyptian for 1940; 15,308 for 1939 and 12,578 for 1938; also 3,599 bales Sea Island for 1940; 1,869 for 1939 and 3,946 for 1938.

Statistics for 1940 are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to November 1st is 9,089,089 bales.

Cotton consumed during the month of October, 1940, amounted to 770,702 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on October 31st was 1,354,063 bales, and in storage and at compresses 13,848,115 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 22,456,588. The total imports for the month of October, 1940, were 15,926 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 194,251 bales.

The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1939, as compiled from various sources was 27,875,000 bales, counting American in running bales and foreign in bales of 478 pounds lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ended July 31, 1939, was 27,748,000 bales. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about 145 million.

U. S. Use of Burlap Hits Peak of Year

Consumption of burlap in the United States rose to the year's peak volume during October when 71,000,000 yards of the jute fabric were shipped to bagmakers and other converters, according to trade statistics released recently. This compares favorably with September consumption figures of 60,000,000 yards, though the total still remains below the October, 1939, volume of 72,686,000 yards.

Critical Survey of Properties of Cotton Issued

The National Cotton Council makes known the completion of a comprehensive, critical survey of information on the constitution, structure, and mechanical properties of cotton fibers. The survey was conducted under its auspices by Dr. R. F. Nickerson, at Mellon Institute. The November issue of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* contains a text of the report, the purpose of which is to assist cotton technologists who seek to adapt cotton to new uses or to improve its serviceability in older uses.

The survey reviews fundamental facts about cotton.

Raw cotton contains about 90 per cent of true cellulose, this survey reveals, and about 10 per cent of extractable mineral and organic matter. The later consists of natural impurities which commercial scouring and bleaching operations remove before the finished cotton goods reach the retail market. No other plant yields a raw product so rich in pure cellulose. Cellulose, itself, is said to consist entirely of a dehydrated form of the sugar, dextrose.

Structurally, single cotton fibers, which are 1,200 to 4,000 times as long as they are thick, are made up of spirally arranged layers of tiny filaments that can just be discerned with the most power microscopes. Thus, a single cotton fiber is analogous in many respects to a yarn made from hundreds of separate fibers. Physical tests cited in the report indicate that each of the hundreds of tiny filaments, or fibrillae, behaves as if it were a long chain with rigid links. The mechanical properties, such as strength, extensibility, elasticity, and plasticity are consistent with this minute structure. Like a steel chain, each tiny filament has a high strength, low extensibility, and considerable flexibility. The intact fiber has much the same properties as these small filaments of which nature has constructed it.

In addition to the topics already mentioned, the survey covers numerous others, both practical and theoretical, which technical men can use to advantage in developing further applications of the South's major crop.

Copies of the full report are available upon direct application to the National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn.

Cotton Warehouse Fire

Oxford, Miss.—The Farmers' Warehouse Co. suffered a loss estimated at $10,000 recently when a fire of undetermined origin swept through the $5,000 addition destroying many bales of cotton. The warehouse and cotton were only partially covered by insurance, George Heard, secretary-treasurer, stated. The addition will be rebuilt immediately, officials of the company stated.

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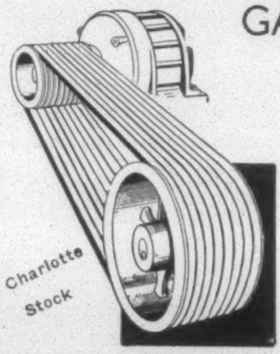

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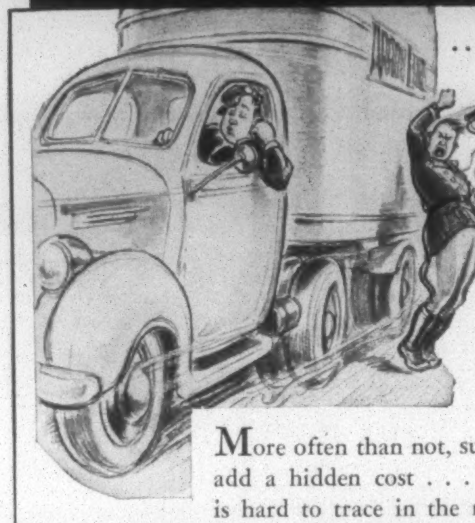

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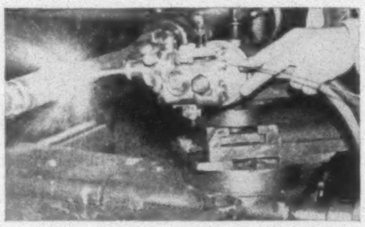

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A Few Remarks About Cotton Goods Distribution From a Converter

(*Continued from Page 8*)

your looms. These fabrics have in themselves no consumer appeal. They will demonstrate to you how ingenious conversion is designed to create a desire for, a demand for cotton products by eye appeal. We not only style the fabric but show our customers how they may create garment styles from the fabrics that will fit their proper price ranges, and we go from coast to coast in the search for style.

At this point models showed dresses and play suits of cotton ranging in price from $1.38 to $115.00.

Gentlemen—we have a product which can be and should be promoted. We have no right to sit by idly and watch other fibres come from nowhere and by smart promotion, by the expenditure of considerable sums of money, take their place in the sun and kick us out. That has been accomplished and it is surely a matter of men. To regain our rightful place, glamour must be put into our business.

Cotton garments must be worn by the leading movie glamour girls, by our foremost society women, by he-men of the movie and sports world. They must be pictured in rotogravure sections of newspapers, at winter resorts, race tracks, in the movie houses, etc. Then we must show Miss, Mrs. and Mr. Average Consumer how they, too, can look just like them for $1.00 or $1.95, and it can be done.

I see other industries engaged in joint national advertising campaigns—the Association of American Railroads, the petroleum industry, yea, even the truck drivers. What is the mater with us? Why can't we raise a large fund in our industry by some pro-rata method based possibly on volume or capital or both, and go to town? Perhaps we could even get the government—the Department of Agriculture—who must be interested in increasing the consumption of cotton, to match us dollar for dollar, and let us extol the many virtues and advantages of cotton for every purpose.

Now, I may be speaking out of turn when I say that I believe the converter would make himself a part of such a program because heretofore, in talking with my colleagues, their usual remark about the Institute has been "They only know we are alive when they want something from us." I feel that it is an easy matter for you in the future to correct this frame of mind, and it may even extend to the point where both you and your distributor might feel it to be mutually advantageous for the converter to be a part of the Institute. Again let me emphasize —get closer and closer to your distributor—we need you —you need us.

The industry, as an industry, should also have a research laboratory to develop new uses for cotton, new finshes for cloths, etc. No one company is large enough to do this, but the industry is. The Cotton-Textile Institute should be the agency through which these things could be accomplished. Why not use it?

I want to leave you with a final thought. What percentage of your product is bought and what percentage of your product is sold? I believe that I do not exaggerate in saying that fully 90 per cent of your product is bought and only 10 per cent sold by your efforts. When you reverse these percentages, you will have a good business.

NOPCO Announces Merging of Two Departments

T. A. Printon, vice-president of National Oil Products Co., announces the merging of the Laundry Division with Division H of the Industrial Sales Department. In charge of the sales of this division will be Marvin S. Eavenson.

Mr. Eavenson, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, was for years connected with Colgate & Co., and later with the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., as divisional sales manager. He brings to his new position a large acquaintance in the trade and a wealth of merchandising experience.

New Issue of ASTM Tests Published

The American Society for Testing Materials has under the sponsorship of Committee D-13 on Textiles issued the 1940-1941 issue of "ASTM Standards on Textile Materials." The book contains each of the 65 specifications of quality, tolerances and test procedures and definitions developed by the committee. Other data covering testing machinery, identification of fibers, as well as a number of proposed test methods are given. Published also are photomicrographs of all types of textile fibers.

Copies of the publications may be obtanied from the Society's headquarters at 260 South Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gain Indicated in This Year's Cotton Output

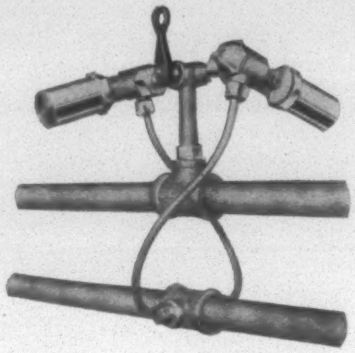
Washington, D. C.—The Agriculture Department on Nov. 8th estimated this year's cotton crop at 12,847,000 bales of 500 pounds, gross weight, compared with 12,741,000 bales estimated a month ago, 11,817,000 bales produced last year, and 13,547,000 bales, the 1929-38 ten-year average.

The indicated yield of lint cotton is 252.1 pounds to the acre, compared with 250.0 pounds indicated a month ago, 237.9 pounds produced last year, and 198.1 pounds, the ten-year average.

The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to Nov. 1st totaled 9,083,626 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 10,079,112 bales ginned to that date a year ago, and 10,124,773 two years ago.

The 1940 acre yield and production, as indicated by Nov. 1st conditions, by States, are:

Missouri, yield 446 pounds an acre, and indicated production 365,000 bales, compared with 437,000 last year; Virginia 355; 23,000 and 13,000; North Carolina 434; 740,000 and 457,000; South Carolina 372; 96,000 and 871,000; Georgia 252; 1,032,000 and 915,000; Florida 158; 21,000 and 11,000; Tennessee 338; 520,000 and 449,000; Alabama 188; 805,000 and 785,000; Mississippi 253; 1,345,000 and 1,582,000; Arkansas 352; 1,545,000 and 1,413,000; Louisiana 193; 455,000 and 745,000; Oklahoma 211; 825,000 and 526,000; Texas 185; 3,380,000 and 2,846,000; New Mexico 518; 115,000 and 102,000; Arizona 417; 197,000 and 202,000; California 698; 500,000 and 443,000; all other States 432; 19,000 and 20,000; lower California (old Mexico) 211; 54,000 and 40,000.



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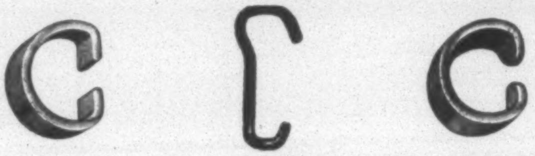

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(*Continued from Page 10*)

front box plate. With the parts in this position, tighten the spring stud in filling slide lever, left loose when the lever was put on. The filling knife trip, *By* 5828, held on the bracket, *By* 6053, is the device for opening the knife, and it is set by adjusting the trip bracket to bring it to the position to cam the knife fully open as the thread cutter moves into position. With loom now set with the shuttle on the battery end, shuttle feeler in position to transfer and crank on bottom center, set the filling knife closer trip holder, *By* 5819, so that the trip, *By* 5818, will properly close the lower knife and so that holder and trip will just clear the under side of the filling slide lever end. Push the knife carrier backward and forward a few times to be sure that the two trips will properly open and close the knives. Be sure that the parts of the assembled knife are loose enough to open freely, but tight enough to cut the filling and hold the severed end while it is lifted out of the shuttle box.

Comments On Shuttle Feelers and Thread Cutters

Regardless of what kind of shuttle feeler or thread cutter is being used, it is absolutely necessary for the thread cutter knife to close and cut the strand of filling before the empty bobbin leaves the shuttle on the transfer. Otherwise the severed end will be pulled into the cloth, because the falling of the outgoing bobbin is what pulls the severed end out of the shuttle. Very few loom fixers have a thorough knowledge of the transferrer and thread cutting mechanism, for in order to thoroughly understand this part of the loom they must possess a good knowledge of the entire loom, because the proper functioning of these parts are dependent in so many ways on other parts of the loom.

The new improved Stafford thread cutters, put out by the loom builders, are far superior in many ways to any of the thread cutters put out prior to them. They do the work much more efficiently, they are much easier to apply and adjust, and they are more economical in the long run. With the Stafford thread cutter properly set up and adjusted, the jerked in filling can be almost entirely eliminated. It is a very difficult problem to control the jerked in filling with the old type cutters.

However, there are a number of things to do that will help. First, keep the shuttles properly boxed, the power on the pick properly regulated, the pick properly timed. As the shuttle wears, deepen the thread groove in the shuttle with a small round file, and be sure to keep the shuttle well polished at all times, as a splintered shuttle will sometimes retard the passage of the severed filling thread. Keep the front binder leathers in good condition, and well grooved at all times.

Jerked in filling is more difficult to control on the heavier numbers of filling. This is because the heavy filling has a tendency to lay on the lay end plate after the shuttle has stopped in the box, and when this happens the shuttle feeler will project in over the filling and miss it entirely, therefore the thread cutter has no chance to cut the filling. Numerous means and ways have been devised to aid in holding the filling up off of the lay end plate after the shuttle has stopped in the box. The loom builders furnish a device for this, consisting of a small lever arrangement with a bunch of hair bristle, the hair bristle extends through the front box plate and contacts the shuttle and thereby holds the strands of filling taut and prevents its falling down on the plate. I have found the above mentioned device will work more satisfactorily when the hair bristle is removed and a piece of leather substituted in its place. The leather will do the job, it will not injure the shuttle and will last several times longer than the hair.

As previously stated herein, the old type shuttle feeler should have at least ½ an inch play, up and down, in the slot in the feeler bracket when the shuttle feeler is back in the rest position. When in this position the shuttle feeler should be held up, or supported, by the starting rod spring hook. The timing of the filling cam is a very important item to consider in relation to the shuttle feeler. If the filling cam is timed too early the shuttle feeler will start to drop back into rest position too early, and thereby draw the filling knife heel away from the bunter before the filling knife has completely severed the filling thread. The filling cam follower end should not start on its downward stroke until the lay has passed the front center position after the transfer has been made. This is vitally important, and is very often overlooked. The starting rod spring should be kept sufficiently tight at all times to insure the holding of the filling knife heel firmly against the bunter, while the transfer is being made. Some of the parts referred to here are shown in Figure 34-B.

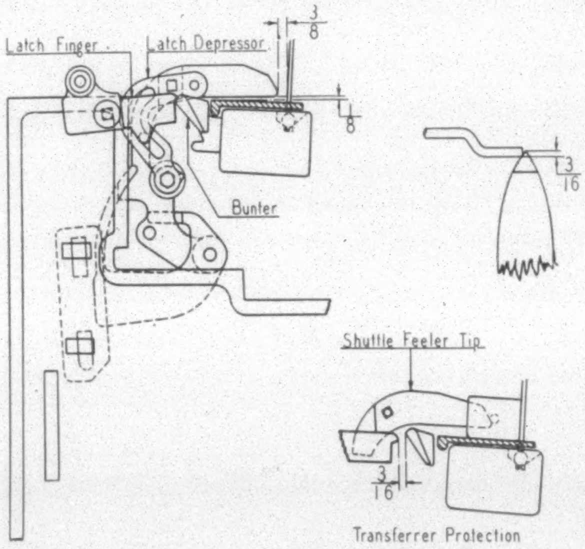

Fig. 36

Nylon Plant To Be Built in Canada

A plant for the manufacture of nylon yarn, to cost about $1,500,000, and to start production during the Fall of 1941, was announced last week by Canadian Industries, Ltd.

It is understood that the product of the plant will be used both for "war materials" and for commercial purposes similar to those in which nylon has been successful in the United States.

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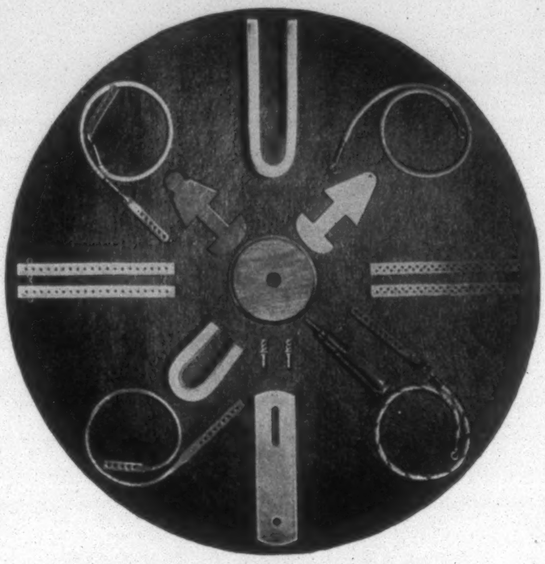

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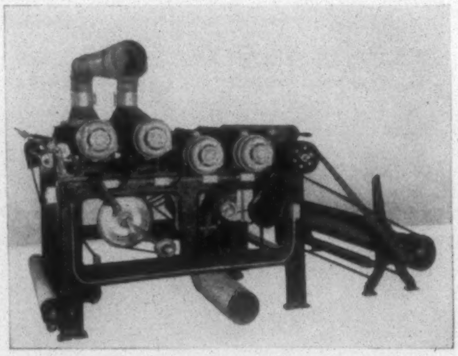

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ARMSTRONG CORK CO., Industrial Division, Textile Products Section, Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Chester L. Eddy, Asst. Sales Mgr., 903-904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps., W. Chester Cobb, and Erwin Laxton, Charlotte, N. C., office; John H. Graham, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; John R. Brown, P. O. Box 749, Trussville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. Succeeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

AUFFMORDT & CO., C. A., 2 Park Ave., New York City.

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Cotton Spinners October Operations At 103.3%

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during October at 103.3 per cent of capacity on a 2-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 96.7 per cent during September this year, and 97.9 per cent during October last year.

Spinning spindles in place October 31st totaled 24,571,456, of which 22,456,588 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,616,762 and 22,278,204 for September this year and 25,081,048 and 22,658,994 for October last year.

Active spindle hours for October totaled 9,275,970,281, or an average of 378 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,867,481,268 and 320 for September this year, and 8,580,976 and 342 for October last year.

Spinning spindles in place October 31st included: in cotton-growing States, 18,088,282, of which 17,006,378 were active, compared with 18,105,408 and 16,965,544 for September this year, and 18,249,994 and 16,964,196 for October last year; and in New England States, 5,761,598, of which 4,848,572 were active, compared with 5,781,618 and 4,724,148; and 6,056,194 and 5,077,816.

Active spindle hours for October included: in cotton-growing States, 7,233,437,429, or an average of 400 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,316,707,553 and 349 for September this year, and 6,698,159,603 and 367 for October last year; and in New England States, 1,846,953,682 and 321, compared with 1,403,640,059 and 243; and 1,700,603,289 and 281.

Active spindle hours for October and the average per spindle in place, by States, follow:

Alabama, 760,659,777 and 422; Connecticut, 142,131,893 and 272; Georgia, 1,295,552,157 and 407; Maine, 244,852,326 and 363; Massachusetts, 1,005,569,418 and 311; Mississippi, 40,425,304 and 268; New Hampshire, 103,603,343 and 356; New York, 103,399,894 and 313; North Carolina, 2,229,286,901 and 382; Rhode Island, 330,890,142 and 350; South Carolina, 2,304,058,362 and 420; Tennessee, 253,642,406 and 457; Texas, 89,840,212 and 370; Virginia, 210,712,424 and 329; all other States, 161,345,722 and 236.

New Calco Brown Dye Announced

A new Calco dye known as Calcomine Chrome Brown BS is announced in a bulletin by the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co.

According to this announcement, dyers or uncarbonized, reworked wool will find it produces full brown shades of satisfactory fastness to light and fulling. Incidental fibres of cotton, viscose rayon and silk will be well covered.

Calco's bulletin describing Calcomine Chrome Brown BS gives complete tables of properties for this dye for application on wool, cotton and rayon. Dyeing procedures are also outlined in the announcement. Copies may be obtained by writing Calco at Bound Brook, N. J.

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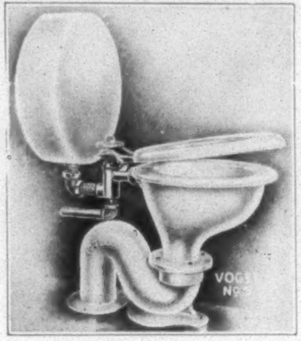

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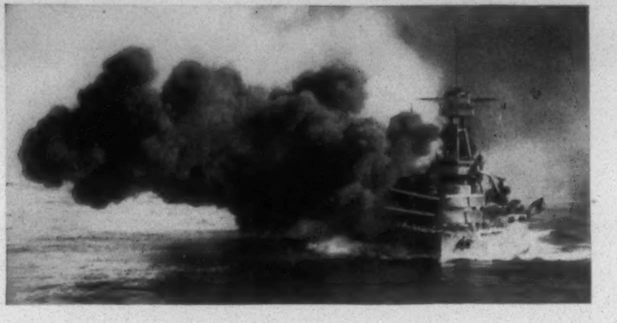

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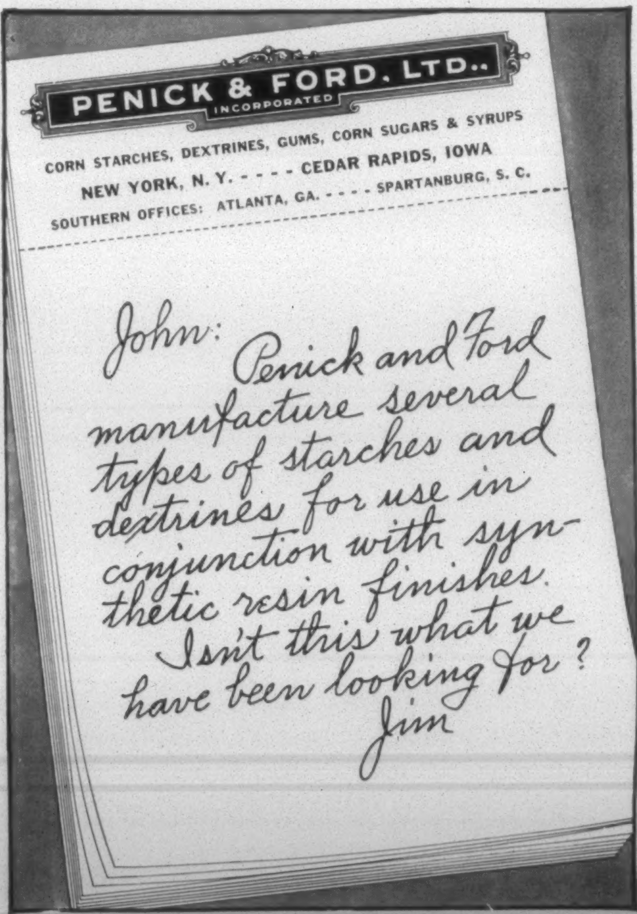

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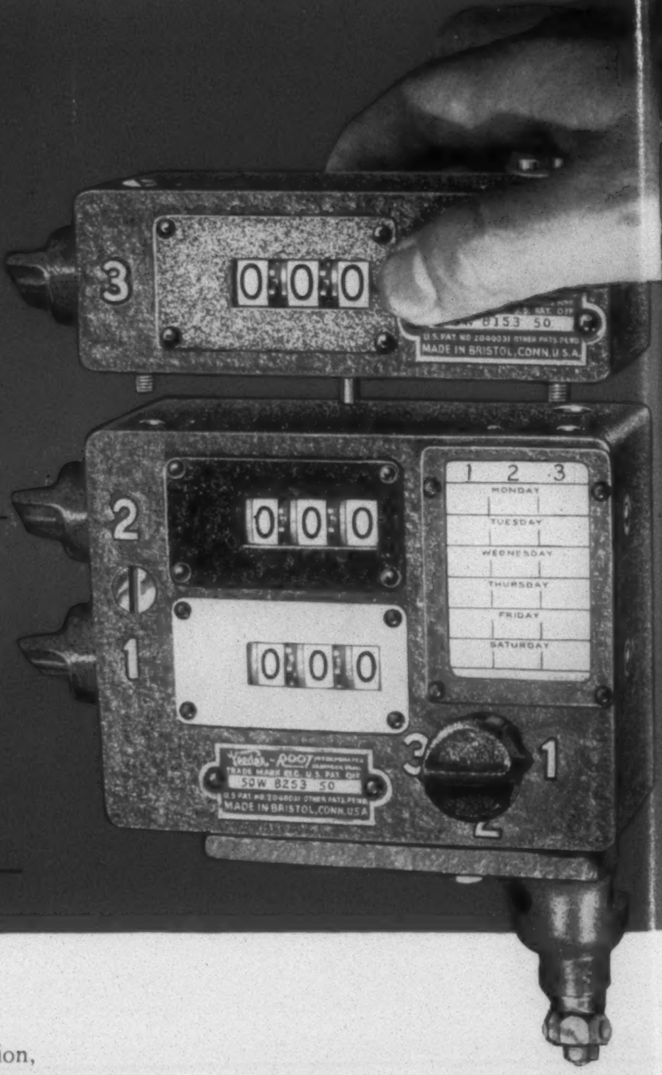

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